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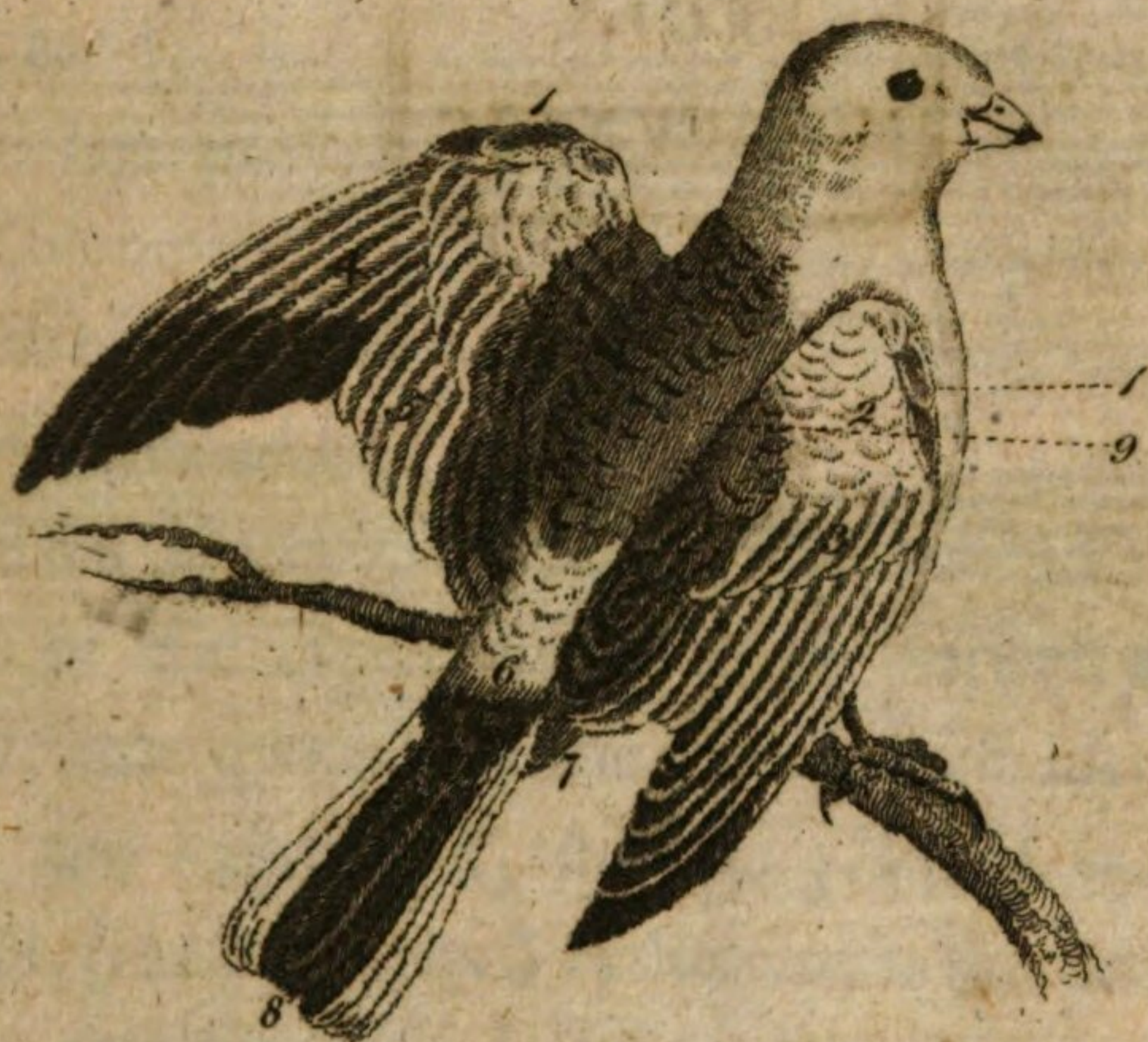
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GENERA

OF

BIRDS



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T O

ROBERT RAMSAY, M. D.

Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians,
and Professor of Natural History in the
University of Edinburgh.

DEAR SIR,

I THINK myself happy in having an opportunity of giving you this mark of the sense I have of your steady friendship, from its origin, in 1769, to the present moment: From the beginning, it has proved a regular series of good offices: You never considered me with the jealousy of a Rival courting the same Mistress, but, with uncommon generosity, promoted all my pursuits after DAME NATURE, whether she retired to the depths of the *Highland Glens*, or lurked amidst the intricate groups of the stormy *Hebrides*. If, in my late expedition, she has granted me any favours, (for she proved rather coy), she humbled me by saying, That I was indebted to you for them. So that I find myself bound to make public acknowledgements of advantages acquired by means of the clue you gave of arriving at a few favours I have obtained.

NOTWITHSTANDING I own your power with the Lady on your side of the *Tweed*, yet I never can be induced to omit any opportunity of recommending myself to her good graces, and, with you, must ever remain a warm admirer of her universal charms. But the following *analysis* of one which captivates me most, is now offered to you, with the hopes of meeting with your approbation, and that of the several votaries who depend on you for a more intimate acquaintance with her various beauties. Long may you enjoy health, and every happiness, to perform so agreeable a task : May you be successful in extending her empire : Good fortune attend you in each of her haunts, whether she affects the air, the woods, or the fields ; whether, like an *Oread*, she treads *jocund on the misty mountain's top* ; or a *Naiad*, sporting in your rapid streams. Again, success attend you every where ; and may none but BIRDS of good omen flutter round you.

Sis licet felix ubicunque mavis,
 Et memor nostri, mihi care, vivas :
 Teque nec laevus vetet ire PICUS,
 Nec vaga CORNIX.

DOWNING, }
 JAN 1. 1773. }

THOMAS PENNANT.

P R E F A C E.

ORNITHOLOGY is a science which treats of Birds ; describes their form, external and internal ; and teaches their oeconomy and their uses.

A Bird is an animal covered with feathers ; furnished with a bill ; having two wings, and only two legs ; with the faculty, except in very few instances, of removing itself from place to place through the air.

External Parts of BIRDS.

A Bird may be divided into HEAD, BODY, and LIMBS.

H E A D.

Rostrum is a hard horny substance, consisting of an upper and under part, extending from the head, and answering to the mandibles in quadrupeds. Its edges generally plain and sharp, like the edge of a knife, *cultrated**, as the bills of CROWS ; but sometimes *serrated*,
Bill

* This and other terms are explained by figures in the British Zoology, 8vo, vol. 1. page 121. A few terms are explained from the figure on the title.

serrated, as in the TOUCAN, or jagged, as in the GANNET and some HERONS; or *pectinated*, as in the DUCK; or *denticulated*, as in the MERGANSERS; but always destitute of real teeth immersed in sockets.

The Base in Falcons is covered with a naked skin or CERE (CERA;) in some birds with a carneous appendage, as the TURKEY; or a callous, as the CURASSO.

In birds of prey, the bill is hooked at the end, and fit for tearing: In CROWS, strait and strong, for picking: In water-fowl, either long and pointed, for striking, or slender and blunt, for searching in the mire; or flat and broad for gobbling: Its other uses are for building nests; feeding the young; climbing, as in PARROTS; or, lastly, as an instrument of defence, or offence.

Nostrils. (*Nares*,) the nice instruments of discerning their food, are placed either in the middle of the upper mandible, or near the base, or at the base, as in PARROTS; or behind the base, as in TOUCANS and HORNBILLS: But some birds, as the GANNET, are destitute of nostrils. The nostrils are generally naked; but sometimes covered with bristles reflected over them, as in CROWS, or hid in the feathers, as in PARROTS, &c.

The

The forepart of the head is called the FRONT (*Capistrum*), the summit (*vertex*) or the crown: The hind part, with the next joint of the neck (*nucha*), the nape: The space between the bill and the eyes, which in HERONS, GREBES, &c. is naked (*Lora*), the STRAPS: The space beneath the eyes (*Genae*), the cheeks.

Parts of the Head.

(*Orbitae*) the eye-lids; in some birds naked, in others covered with short soft feathers.

Orbits.

Birds have no eyebrows; but the GROUS kind have in lieu a scarlet naked skin above, which are called *Supercilia*; the same word is also applied to any line of a different colour that passes from the bill over the eyes.

Birds are destitute of *auricles* or external ears, having an orifice for admission of sound, open in all, but OWLS, whose ears are furnished with valves.

Ears.

The chin, the space between the parts of the lower mandible and the neck, is generally covered with feathers; but, in the COCK and some others, have carneous appendages called WATTLES (*Palearia*); in others, is naked, and furnished with A POUCH, capable of great dilatation (*Sacculus*), as in the PELICAN and CORVORANTS.

Chin.

(*Collum*)

Neck.

(*Collum*) the part that connects the head to the body, is longer in birds than any other animals; and longer in such as have long legs than those that have short, either for gathering up their meat from the ground, or striking their prey in the water, except in web-footed fowl, which are, by reversing their bodies, destined to search for food at the bottom of waters, as SWANS, and the like. Birds, especially those that have a long neck, have the power of retracting, bending, or stretching it out, in order to change their center of gravity from their legs to their wings.

B O D Y.

Back.

Consists of the BACK, (*Dorsum*), which is flat, strait, and inclines, terminated by the

Rump.

(*UROPYGIUM*) furnished with two glands, secreting a fattish liquor from an orifice each has; which the birds express with their bills to oil or anoint the discomposed parts of their feathers. These glands are particularly large in most web-footed water-fowl; but in the GREBES, which want tails, they are smaller.

Breast.

(*Pectus*) is ridged and very muscular, defended by a forked bone, (*clavicula*), the MERRY THOUGHT.

The short-winged birds, such as GROUS, &c. have their breasts most fleshy or muscular; as they require greater powers in flying than the long-winged birds, such

such as GULLS, HERONS, which are specifically lighter, and have greater extent of sail.

(*Abdomen*) is covered with a strong skin, and contains the entrails. Belly.

The VENT or vent-feathers, (*Crissum*), which lies between the thighs and the tail. The ANUS lies hid in those feathers. Vent.

L I M B S.

WINGS, (*Alae*,) adapted for flight in all birds except the DODO, OSTRICHES, great AUK, and the PINGUINS, whose wings are too short for the use of flying; but in the DODO and OSTRICH, when extended, serve to accelerate their motion in running; and in the PINGUINS perform the office of fins, in swimming or diving. Wings.

The wings have near their end an appendage covered with four or five feathers called the BASTARD WING, (*ala notha*,) and *alula spuria*. Bastard wing.

The lesser coverts (*teſtrices*) are the feathers which lie on the bones of the wings; Lesser coverts.

The greater coverts are those which lie beneath the former, and cover the quill-feathers and the secondaries. Greater coverts.

The

Quill-feathers.

The *Quill-feathers* (*primores*) spring from the first bones (*digiti* and *metacarpi*) of the wings, and are 10 in number.

Quill-feathers are broader on their inner than exterior sides.

Secondaries.

The SECONDARIES (*secundariae*) are those that rise from the second part (*cubitus*), and are about eighteen in number, are equally broad on both sides. The primary and secondary wing-feathers are called REMIGES.

Tertials.

A tuft of feathers placed beyond the secondaries near the junction of the wings with the body. This, in water-fowl, is generally longer than the secondaries, and cuneiform.

Scapulars.

The SCAPULARS are a tuft of long feathers arising near the junction of the wings (*brachia*) with the body, and lie along the sides of the back, but may be easily distinguished, and raised with one's finger.

Inner coverts.

The INNER COVERTS are those that clothe the under side of the wing.

Subaxillary feathers.

The SUBAXILLARY are peculiar to the greater PARADISE.

The wings of some birds are instruments of offence; the ANHIMA of *Marcgrave* has two strong spines in the front of each wing, a species of Plover, EDW. tab.

47. and 280. has a single one on each ; the whole tribe of JACANA, and the GAMBO, or spur-winged Goose of Mr *Willughby* the same.

The TAIL is the director, or rudder, of birds in Tail. their flight ; they rise, sink, or turn by its means ; for, when the head points one way, the tail inclines to the other side : It is, besides, an *equilibrium* or counterpoise to the other parts ; the use is very evident in the Kite and Swallows.

The TAIL consists of strong feathers (*rectrices*,) ten in number, as in the WOODPECKERS, &c. twelve in the Hawk tribe, and many others : The GALLINACEOUS, the MERGANSERS, and DUCK kind, of more.

It is either even at the end, as in most birds, or forked, as in SWALLOWs, &c. or cuneated, as in MAGPIES, &c. or rounded, as in the PURPLE JACKDAW of *Catesby*. The GREBE is destitute of a tail, the rump being covered with down ; and that of the CASSOWARY with the feathers of the back.

Immediately over the tail, are certain feathers that spring from the lower part of the back, and are called the coverts of the tail (*uropygium*.)

(*Femora*) are covered entirely with feathers in all Thighs. land-birds, except the BUSTARDS and the OSTRICHES ; the lower part of those of all waders, or cloven-footed water-fowl, are naked ; that of all webbed-footed fowl
b
the

the same, but in a less degree ; in rapacious birds, are very muscular.

Legs. (*Crura*), those of rapacious fowls very strong, furnished with large tendons, and fitted for tearing, and a firm gripe. The legs of some of this genus are covered with feathers down to the toes, such as the *Golden Eagle*, others to the very nails ; but those of most other birds are covered with scales, or with a skin divided into segments, or continuous. In some of the *PIES*, and in all the *PASSERINE* tribe, the skin is thin and membranous ; in those of web-footed water-fowl, strong.

The legs of most birds are placed near the center of gravity : In land-birds, or in *WADERS* that want the back toe, exactly so ; for they want that appendage to keep them erect. *AUKS*, *GREBES*, *DIVERS*, and *PINGUINS*, have their legs placed quite behind, so are necessitated to sit erect : Their pace is awkward and difficult, walking like men in fetters ; hence *Linnaeus* styles their feet *pedes compedes*.

The legs of all cloven-footed water-fowl are long, as they must wade in search of food : Of the palmated, short, except those of the *FLAMINGO*, the *AVOSET*, and the *COURIER*.

Feet. (*Pedes*) All land-birds that perch have a large back toe : Most of them have three toes forward, and one back-

backward. WOODPECKERS, PARROTS, and other birds that climb much, have two forward, two backward; but PARROTS have the power of bringing one of their hind toes forward while they are feeding themselves. OWLS have also the power of turning one of their fore toes backward. All the toes of the SWIFT turn forwards, which is peculiar among land-birds: The TRIDACTYLOUS Woodpecker is also anomalous, having only two toes forward, one backward: The OSTRICH is another, having but two toes.

(*Digiti*) The toes of all WADERS are divided; but, Toes. between the exterior and middle toe, is generally a small web, reaching as far as the first joint.

The SPOONBILL and SANDPIPER I received from *N. America*, have webs that reach half way up each toe, or are *semipalmated*.

The toes of birds that swim are either plain, as in the single instance of the common water HEN or GALLINULE; or pinnated, as in the COOTS and GREBES; or entirely webbed or palmated, as in all other swimmers.

All the PLOVER tribe, or CHARADRII, want the back toe. In the swimmers, the same want prevails among the ALBATROSSES and AUKS. No waterfowl perch, except certain HERONS; the CORVORANT; and the SHAG.

(*Ungues*) Rapacious birds have very strong, hooked, Claws. and sharp claws, VULTURES excepted. Those of all land-

land-birds that roost on trees have also hooked claws, to enable them to perch in safety while asleep.

The GALLINACEOUS tribe have broad concave claws for scraping up the ground.

GREBES have flat nails like the human.

Among water-fowl only the SKUA, *Br. Zool. II. p. 417. 3d ed. No. 234.* and the BLACK TOED GULL, *Br. Zool. II. p. 419. 3d ed. No. 435.* have strong hooked or *aquiline* claws. All land-birds perch on trees, except the STRUTHIOUS and some of the GALLINACEOUS tribe. PARROTS climb; WOODPECKERS creep up the bodies and boughs of trees; SWALLOWS cling.

All water-fowl rest on the ground, except certain HERONS, and one species of IBIS, the SPOONBILL, one or two species of DUCKS, and of CORVORANTS.

F E A T H E R S.

Feathers are designed for two uses, as coverings from the inclemency of the weather, and instruments of motion through the air. They are placed in such a manner as to fall over one another, *tegulatim*, so as to permit the wet to run off, and to exclude the cold; and those on the body are placed in a quincuncial form, most apparent in the thick-skinned water-fowl, particularly in the DIVERS.

The

The parts of a feather are, the **SHAFTS**, corneous, **Shafts.**
strong, light, rounded, and hollow at the lower part;
at the upper, convex above, concave beneath, and
chiefly composed of a pith.

On each side, the **SHAFTS** are the

VANES, broad on one side, narrow on the other: **Vanes.**
Each vane consists of a multitude of thin *laminae**,
stiff, and of the nature of a split quill. These *laminae*
are closely braced together by the elegant contrivance
of a multitude of small bristles, those on one side hook-
ed, the other strait, which lock into each other, and
keep the vanes smooth, compact, and strong.

The vanes near the bottom of the shafts are soft, un-
connected, and downy.

Feathers are of three kinds, such as compose the in- **Pen feathers.**
struments of flight, as the **PEN** feathers, or those which
form the wings and tail, and have a large shaft. The
vanes of the exterior side bending downward, of the
interior upwards, lying close on each other, so that,
when spread, not a feather misses its impulse on the air†.
The component parts of these feathers are described
before.

The feathers that cover the body, which may be **Plumage.**
properly called the **PLUMAGE**, have little shaft, and
much vane, and never are exerted or relaxed, unless
in anger, fright, or illness.

The

* *Derham's physic, theol.* 336. tab. f. 18. 19.

† *Derham,*

Down.

The DOWN, PLUMAE, which is dispersed over the whole body amidst the plumage, is short, soft, unconnected, consists of lanuginous vanes, and is intended for excluding that air or water which may penetrate or escape through the former. This is particularly apparent in aquatic birds, and remarkably so in the ANSERINE tribe. There are exceptions to the forms of feathers. The vanes of the subaxillary feathers of the PARADISE are unconnected, and the *laminae* distant, looking like herring-bone. Those of the tail of the OSTRICH, and head of a species of CURASSO, curled. Those of the CASSOWARY consist of two shafts, arising from a common stem at the bottom. As do, at the approach of winter, (after moulting), those of the PTARMIGANS of *Arctic* countries. The feathers of the PINGUINS, particularly those of the wings, consisting chiefly of thin flat shafts, and more resemble scales than feathers; those of the tail, like split whale-bone.

F L I G H T.

The flight of birds is various; for, had all the same, none could elude that of rapacious birds. Those which are much on wing, or flit from place to place, often owe their preservation to that cause: Those in the water to diving.

Rapacious.

KITES, and many of the FALCON tribe, glide smoothly through the air, with scarce any apparent motion of the wings.

Most

Most of the order of **PIES** fly quick, with a frequent repetition of the motion of the wings. The **PARADISE** floats on the air. **WOODPECKERS** fly awkwardly, and by jerks, and have a propensity to sink in their progress. Pies.

The **GALLINACEOUS** tribe, in general, fly very strong and swiftly; but their course is seldom long, by reason of the weight of their bodies. Gallinaceous.

The **COLUMBINE** race is of singular swiftness; witness the flight of the *Messenger Pigeon*. Columbine,

The **PASSERINE** fly with a quick repetition of strokes; their flight, except in migration, is seldom distant. Passerine.

Among them, the **SWALLOW** tribe is remarkably agile, their evolutions sudden, and their continuance on wing long.

Nature hath denied flight to the **STRUTHIOUS**; but still, in running, their short wings are of use, when erect, to collect the wind, and like sails to accelerate their motion. Struthious.

Many of the greater **CLOVEN-FOOTED** water-fowl, or **WADERS**, have a slow and flagging flight; but most of the lesser fly swiftly, and most of them with extended legs, to compensate the shortness of their tails. **RAILS** and **GALLINULES**, fly with their legs hanging down. Waders.

COOTS and **GREBES**, with difficulty are forced from the water; but when they rise fly swiftly. **GREBES**, and also **DIVERS**, fly with their hind parts downwards, by reason of the forwardness of their wings. Pinnated feet.

Web-footed fowl are various in their flight; several have Web-footed,

have a failing or flagging wing, such as GULLS. PINGUINS, and a single AUK, are denied the power of flight. WILD-GEESE, in their migrations, do not fly *pell-mell*, but in a regular figure, in order to cut the air with greater ease; for example, in long lines, in the figure of a $\triangleright$ or some pointed form or letter, as the ancients report that the CRANES assumed, in their annual migrations, till their order was broken by storms.

Strymona sic gelidum, bruma pellente, relinquunt,
Poturae te, Nile, GRUES, primoque volatu
Effingunt varias, casu monstrante, figuras,
Mox ubi percussit tensas NOTUS altior alas,
Confusos temere immistae glomerantur in orbes,
Et turbata perit dispersis *litera* * *pennis*.

Lucan. lib. v. l. 711.

Of the NUPTIALS, NIDIFICATION, and EGGS of BIRDS.

Most birds are monogamous, or pair, in spring fixing on a mate, and keeping constant, till the cares of incubation and educating the young brood is past. This is the case, as far as we know, with all the birds of the first, second, fourth, and fifth orders.

Birds that lose their mates early associate with others, and birds that lose their first eggs will pair and lay again. The male as well as female of several join alternately
in

in the trouble of incubation, and always in that of nutrition ; when the young are hatched, both are busied in looking out for, and bringing food to the nestlings ; and, at that period, the mates of the melodious tribes, who, before, were perched on some sprig, and by their warbling alleviated the care of the females confined to the nest, now join in the common duty.

Of the GALLINACEOUS tribe, the greatest part are polygamous, at least in a tame state ; the PHEASANT, many of the GROUS, the PARTRIDGES, and BUSTARDS are monogamous ; of the GROUS, the Cock of the wood, and the BLACK GAME assemble the females during the season of love, by their cries:

Et venerem incertam rapiunt.

The males of polygamous birds neglect their young, and, in some cases, would destroy them, if they met with them. The oeconomy of the STRUTHIOUS order, in this respect, is obscure. It is probable that the three species in the genus OSTRICH are polygamous, like the common poultry, for they lay many eggs ; the DODO is said to lay but one.

All waders or cloven-footed fowl are monogamous ; and all with pinnated feet, as far as I know, are also monogamous, except the RUFFS.

The swimmers or web-footed fowl observe the same order, as far as can be remarked with any certainty; but many of the AUKs assemble in the rocks in such numbers, and each individual so contiguous, that it is not possible to determine their method in this article.

It may be remarked, that the affection of birds to their young is very violent during the whole time of nutrition, or as long as they continue in a helpless state; but, so soon as the brood can fly and shift for itself, the parents neglect, and even drive it from their haunts, the affection ceasing with the necessity of it: But, during that period,

The mothers nurse it, and the sires defend;
 The young dismiss'd to wander earth, or air,
 There stops the instinct, and there ends the care;
 The link dissolves, each seeks a fresh embrace,
 Another love succeeds, another race.

N I D I F I C A T I O N.

The nest of a bird is one of those daily miracles that from its familiarity is passed over without regard. We stare with wonder at things that rarely happen, and neglect the daily operations of nature that ought first to excite our admiration and claim our attention.

Each

Each bird, after nuptials, prepares a place suited to its species, for the depositing its eggs and sheltering its little brood: Different genera, and different species, set about the task in manners suitable to their several natures; yet, every individual of the same species collects the very same materials, puts them together in the same form, and chuses the same sort of situation for placing this temporary habitation. The young bird of the last year, which never saw the building of a nest, directed by a heaven-taught sagacity, pursues the same plan in the structure of it, and selects the same materials as its parent did before. Birds of the same species, of different and remote countries, do the same. The SWALLOWS of *England*, and of the remoter parts of *Germany*, observe the same order of architecture.

The nests of the larger rapacious birds are rude, made of sticks and bents, but often lined with something soft; they generally build in high rocks, ruined towers, and in desolate places: Enemies to the whole feathered creation, they seem conscious of attacks, and seek solitude. A few build upon the ground. Rapacious.

SHRIKES, the least of RAPACIOUS birds, build their nests in bushes, with moss, wool, &c.

The order of PIES is very irregular in the structure of their nests. PARROTS, and in fact, all birds with two toes forward and two backward, (as far as I know,) Pies.

lay

lay their eggs in the hollows of trees. And most of this order creep along the bodies of trees, and lodge their eggs also within them.

CROWS build in trees: Among them, the nest of the MAGPIE, composed of rude materials, is made with much art, quite covered with thorns, and only a hole left for admittance.

The nests of the ORIOLES are contrived with wonderful sagacity, and are hung at the end of some bough, or between the forks of extreme branches. In Europe, only three birds have penfile nests; the common ORICLA, the PARUS PENDULINUS, or HANG-NEST TITMOUSE, and one more*. But in the Torrid Zones, where the birds fear the search of the gliding serpent and inquisitive monkey, the instances are very frequent, a marvellous instinct implanted in them for the preservation of their young.

Gallinaceous. Struthious.

All of the GALLINACEOUS and STRUTHIOUS orders lay their eggs on the ground. The OSTRICH is the only exception, among birds, of the want of natural affection: *Which leaveth her eggs in the earth, and warmeth them in the dust, and forgetteth that the foot may crush them, or the wild beast may break them.* Job. xxxix, 17, 18.

Columbine.

The COLUMBINE race makes a most artless nest, a few sticks laid across suffice.

Most

* Vide Tour in Scotland, 2d Ed. page 102.

Most of the Passerine order build their nests in Passerine.
shrubs or bushes, and some in holes of walls, or banks.
Several in the Torrid Zone are penile from the
boughs of high trees ; that of the TAYLOR BIRD*, a
wondrous instance. Some of this order, such as larks,
and the GOATSUCKER, on the ground. Some swal-
lows make a curious plaister nest beneath the roofs of
houses ; and an *Indian* species, one of a certain gluti-
nous matter, which are collected as delicate ingredi-
ents for soups of *Chinese* epicures.

Most of the cloven-footed water-fowl, or waders, lay Waders.
upon the ground. SPOONBILLS and the COMMON
HERON build in trees, and make large nests with
sticks, &c. STORKS build on churches, or the tops of
houses.

COOTS make a great nest near the water-side. Coots.

GREBES, in the water, a floating nest, perhaps ad- Grebes.
hering to some neighbouring reeds.

Web-footed fowl breed either on the ground, as Web-footed.
the AVOSET, TERNS, some of the GULLS, MER-
GANSERS, and DUCKS : The last pull the down from
their breasts, to make a softer and warmer bed for their
young. AUKS and GUILLEMOTS lay their eggs on
the naked shelves of high rocks ; PINGUINS in holes
under ground : Among the PELECANs, that which
gives

gives name to the genus, makes its nest in the desert, on the ground. SHAGS, sometimes on trees; CORVORANTS and GANNETS, on high rocks, with sticks, dried ALGÆ, and other coarse materials.

E G G S.

Rapacious.

Rapacious birds, in general, lay few eggs; eagles, and the larger kinds, fewer than the lesser. The eggs of falcons and owls are rounder than those of most other birds; lay more than six.

Pies.

The order of pies vary greatly in the number of their eggs.

PARROTS lay only two or three white eggs.

CROWS lay six eggs, greenish, mottled with dusky.

CUCKOOS, as far as I can learn, two.

WOODPECKERS, WRYNECK, and KINGSFISHER, lay eggs of a most clear white, and semi-transparent colour. The WOODPECKERS lay six, the others, more.

The NUTHATCH lays often in the year, eight at a time, white, spotted with brown.

The HOOPOE lays but two cinereous eggs.

The CREEPER lays a great number of eggs.

The HONEYSUCKER, the least and most defenceless of birds, lays but two: But Providence wisely prevents the extinction of the genus, by a swiftness of flight that eludes every pursuit.

The

The GALLINACEOUS order, the most useful of any to mankind, lay the most eggs, from eight to twenty; *Benigna circa hoc natura, innocua et esculenta animalia foecunda generavit*, is a fine observation of Pliny. With exception to the bustard, a bird that hangs between the GALLINACEOUS and the Waders, which lays only two. Gallinaceous.

The COLUMBINE order lays but two white eggs; but the domestic kind, breeding almost every month, supports the remark of the *Roman* naturalist.

All of the PASSERINE order lay from four to six eggs, except the Titmice and the Wren, which lay fifteen or eighteen, and the Goatsucker, which lays only two. Passerine,

The STRUTHIOUS order, which consists but of two genera, disagree much in the number of eggs: The OSTRICH laying many, as far as fifty; the DODO, but one. Struthious.

The CLOVEN-FOOTED water-fowl, or WADERS, lay, in general, four eggs. The CRANE and the NORFOLK PLOVER, seldom more than two: All those of the SNIPE and PLOVER genus are of a dirty white, or olive, spotted with black, and scarce to be distinguished in the holes they lay in. The bird called the Land Rail, (an ambiguous species,) lays from fifteen to twenty. Of birds with PINNATED feet, the COOT lays seven or eight eggs, and sometimes more. GREBES, from four to eight, and those white. Waders.

The

Web-foot-
ed.

The WEB-FOOTED, or swimmers, differ in the number of their eggs. Those which border on the order of Waders, lay few eggs; the AVOSSET, two; the FLAMINGO, three; the ALBATROSS, the AUKS, and GUILLEMOTS, lay only one egg a-piece: The eggs of the two last are of a size strangely large in proportion to the bulk of the birds. They are commonly of a pale green colour, spotted and striped so variously, that not two are alike; which gives every individual the means of distinguishing its own, on the naked rock, where such multitudes assemble.

DIVERS, only two.

TERNs and GULLs, lay about three eggs, of a dirty olive, spotted with black.

DUCKs lay from eight to twenty eggs; the eggs of all the genus are of a pale green, or white, and unspotted.

PINGUINS probably lay but one egg.

Of the PELECAN *genus*, the GANNET lays but one egg; the SHAGs or CORVORANTS, six or seven, all white; the last, the most oblong of eggs.

A minute account of the eggs of birds merits a treatise of itself, or should follow the description of each species. This is only meant to shew the great conformity nature observes in the shape and colours of the eggs of congenerous birds; and also, that she keeps the same uniformity of colour in the eggs, as in the plumage of the birds they belong to.

Zinanni,

Zinanni published, at *Venice*, in 1737, a treatise on eggs, illustrated with accurate figures of 106 eggs. Mr *Reyger* of *Dantzick* published, in 1766, a posthumous work by *Klein*, with 21 plates, elegantly coloured: But much remains for future writers.

S Y S T E M.

CONSIDERING the many systems that have been offered to the public of late years *, I hope I shall not be accused of national partiality in giving the preference to that composed by Mr RAY in 1667, and afterwards published in 1678. It would be unfair to conceal the writer, from whom our great countryman took the original hint of forming that system, which has since proved the foundation of all that has been composed since that period.

It was a *Frenchman*, *Belon* of *Mans*, who first attempted to range birds according to their natures, and performed great matters, considering the unenlightened age he lived in; for his book was published in 1555. His arrangement of rapacious birds is as judicious as
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that

* By *M. Barrere* of *Perpignan* in 1745, Mr *Klein* in 1750, Mr *Moebring* in 1752, *M. Brisson* in 1760, and by *Linnaeus* at different periods. Mr *Ray* formed (in conjunction with Mr *Willughby*) his tables of animals, in the winter 1667, for the use of Bishop *Wilkin's* real character. *Lond. 1668. fol.*

that of the latest writers ; for his second chapter treats of VULTURES, FALCONS, SHRIKES, and OWLS ; in the two next, he passes over to the web-footed water-fowl, and to the cloven-footed ; in the fifth, he includes the GALLINACEOUS and STRUTHIOUS, but mixes with them the PLOVERS, BUNTINGS, and LARKS ; in the sixth are the PIES, PIGEONS, and THRUSHES ; and the seventh takes in the rest of the passerine order.

Notwithstanding the great defects that every naturalist will at once see in the arrangement of the lesser birds of this writer, yet he will observe a rectitude of intention in general, and a fine notion of system, which was left to the following age to mature and bring to perfection. Accordingly, Mr RAY, and his illustrious pupil the Hon. FRA. WILLUGHBY, assumed the plan, but, with great judgment, flung into their proper stations and proper genera those which *Belon* had confusedly mixed together. They formed the great division of TERRESTRIAL and AQUATIC birds ; they made every species occupy their proper place, consulting at once exterior form, and natural habit. They could not bear the affected intervention of aquatic birds in the midst of terrestrial birds. They placed the last by themselves, clear and distinct from those whose haunts and œconomy were so different.

Various attempts have been made to alter this system of our countrymen. It is a disagreeable and invidious task to expose the defects of other methodists, who

who may have, in many respects, great merit. I leave that to the peevish malignancy of the minute critics; therefore shall only acknowledge the sources from which I draw the materials of the present work, and give each their due share of merit.

Mr RAY's general plan is so judicious, that to me it seems scarce possible to make any change in it for the better; yet, notwithstanding he was in a manner the founder of systematic Zoology, later discoveries have made a few improvements on his labours. My candid friend *Linnaeus* will not take it amiss, that I, in part, neglect his example; for I permit the LAND-FOWL to follow one another, undivided by the WATER-FOWL, the *Grallae* and *Anseres* of his system; but, in my generical arrangement, I most punctually attend to the order he has given in his several divisions, except in those of his *Anseres*, and a few of his *Grallae*. For, after the manner of *Mr Brisson*, I make a distinct order of WATER-FOWL with pinnated feet, placing them between the WADERS or CLOVEN-FOOTED water-fowl and the web-footed. The OSTRICH, and land-birds with wings useless for flight, I place as a distinct order. The TRUMPETER (*Pso-phia Linnaei*), and the BUSTARDS, I place at the end of the GALLINACEOUS tribe. All are land-birds. The first *multiparous*, like the generality of the GALLINACEOUS tribe; the last granivorous, swift runners, avoiders of wet-places; and both have bills somewhat arched. It must be confessed, that both have legs naked

ked above the knees, and the last, like the WADERS, lay but few eggs. They seem ambiguous birds that have affinity with each order; and it is hoped, that each naturalist may be indulged the toleration of placing them as suits his own opinion. Before I conclude, let me not pass over the assistance received in some of my definitions from Mr *Scopoli*, an ornithologist of *Carniola*, who, in 1768, favoured the world with a most elaborate account of the birds that had fallen within his observation. Thus, I flatter myself, I have given every naturalist, I am indebted to, his due.

— *Miserum est aliorum incumbere famae,
Ne collapsa ruant subductis tecta Columnis.*

TABLE

TABLE of ARRANGEMENT, with the correspondent
ORDERS and GENERA in the SYSTEMA NA-
TURAE of *Linnaeus*.

DIVISION I. LAND-BIRDS. DIV. II. WATER-FOWL.

Division I.	{	Order I. Rapacious.	Accipitres <i>Linnaei</i>
		II. Pies.	Picae.
		III. Gallinaceous.	Gallinae.
		IV. Columbine.	Passeres.
		V. Passerine.	Passeres.
		VI. Struthious.	{ Gallinae. Grallae.

Division II.	{	Order VII. Cloven-footed or Waders.	Grallae.
		VIII. Pinnated feet.	{ Anseres. Grallae.
		IX. Web-footed.	{ Anseres Grallae.

D I V. I.

ORDER I. RAPACIOUS.

1 Vulture	Vultur	3 Owl	Strix.
2 Falcon	Falco	4 Shrike	Lanius

ORD. II. P I E S.

5 Parrot	Pfittacus	11 Crow	Corvus
6 Toucan	Ramphastos	12 Roller	Coracias
7 Motmot	Ramphastos	13 Oriole	Oriolus
8 Hornbill	Buceros	14 Grakle	Gracula
9 Beefeater	Buphaga	15 Paradise	Paradisaea
10 Ani	Crotophaga	16 Curucui	Trogon
			17 Barbet

17 Barbet	Bucco	23 Nuthatch	Sitta
18 Cuckoo	Cuculus	24 Tody	Todus
19 Wryneck	Junco	25 Bee-eater	Merops
20 Woodpecker	Picus	26 Hoopoe	Upupa
21 Jacamar	Alcedo	27 Creeper	Certhia
22 Kingsfisher	Alcedo	28 Honeyfucker	Trochilus

ORD. III. GALLINACEOUS.

29 Cock	Phasianus	34 Pheasant	Phasianus
30 Turkey	Meleagris	35 Grouse	Tetrao
31 Pintado	Numida	36 Partridge	Tetrao
32 Curassow	Crax	37 Trumpeter	Psophia
33 Peacock	Pavo	38 Bustard	Otis

ORD. IV. COLUMBINE.

39 Pigeon	Columba
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ORD. V. PASSERINE.

40 Stare	Sturnus	48 Flycatcher	Muscicapa
41 Thrush	Turdus	49 Lark	Alauda
42 Chatterer	Ampelis	50 Wagtail	Motacilla
43 Coby	Loxia	51 Warblers	Motacilla
44 Grosbeak	Loxia	52 Manakin	Pipra
45 Bunting	Emberiza	53 Titmouse	Parus
46 Tanager	Tanagra	54 Swallow	Hirundo
47 Finch	Fringilla	55 Goatsucker	Caprimulgus

ORD. VI. STRUTHIOUS.

56 Dodo	Didus	57 Ostrich	Struthio
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D I V. II.

ORD. VII. CLOVEN-FOOTED, or WADERS.

58 Spoonbill	Platalea	66 Snipe	Scolopax
59 Screamer	Palamedea	67 Sandpiper	Tringa
60 Jabiru	Mycteria	68 Plover	Charadrius
61 Boatbill	Cancroma	69 Oystercatcher	Haematopus
62 Heron	Ardea	70 Jacana	Parra
63 Umbre	<i>Scopus Briss.</i>	71 Pratincole	Hirundo
64 Ibis	Tantalus	72 Rail	Rallus
65 Curlew	Scolopax	73 Gallinule	Fulica

ORD. VIII. P I N N A T E D - F E E T.

74 Phalarope	Tringa	76 Grebe	Colymbus
75 Coot	Fulica		

ORD. IX. W E B - F O O T E D.

77 Avofet	Recurvirostra	86 Gull	Larus
78 Courier	<i>Curira Briss.</i>	87 Petrel	Procellaria
79 Flammant	Phœnicopterus	88 Merganser	Mergus
80 Albatrofs	Diomedea	89 Duck	Anas
81 Auk	Alca	90 Pinguin	{ Diomedea
82 Guillemot	Colymbus		{ Phaeton
83 Diver	Colymbus	91 Pelecan	Pelecanus
84 Skimmer	Rhyncops	92 Tropic	Phaeton
85 Tern	Sterna	93 Darter.	Plotus

Explanation of the Figure on the Title-Page.

- 1 Bastard wing, *Alula spuria*.
- 2 Lesser coverts of the wings, *Tectrices primae*.
- 3 Greater coverts, *Tectrices secundae*.
- 4 Quill feathers, *Primores*.
- 5 Secondary feathers, *Secundariae*.
- 6 Coverts of the tail, *Uropygium*.
- 7 Vent feathers, *Crissus, et crissum*.
- 8 Tail feathers, *Rectrices*.
- 9 Scapular feathers.

E R R A T A.

- Page 4. and 5. for Skrike, read Shrike.
 16. for Kingfisher, read Kingsfisher.
 25. line last, for tab. M. S. read tab. M. 5.
 26. line 15. for strong, read strange.
 27. line 1. for tab. IV. read tab. N.
 31. line 16. for tab II. read tab. U.
 32. line 5. for tab. IV. read tab. W.
 44. line 10. read Briffon V.
 49. line penult. for the, read that.
 53. line 10. for tab. C. read tab. G.
 54. line 10. for depressed, read compressed.

DIV. I. LAND-FOWL.

O R D E R I.

R A P A C I O U S.

A C C I P I T R E S *Linnaei.*

BILL, strait, hooked only at the end; edges cultrated, I. VULTURE;
base covered with a thin skin.

NOSTRILS, differing in different species.

TONGUE, large and fleshy.

HEAD, cheeks, chin, and often neck, either naked or
covered only with down or short hairs; the neck re-
tractile.

CRAW, often hanging over the breast.

LEGS and FEET, covered with great scales; the first
joint of the middle toe connected to that of the out-
most, by a strong membrane.

CLAWS, large, little hooked, and very blunt.

INSIDES of the wings covered with down.

King of the Vultures. Bearded and crested Vultures. Example;

EDW. II. CVI. CCXI.

The $\gamma\rho\psi$ of *Aristotle*, who mentions two species.

Vultur of *Linnaeus*, genus I. who enumerates VIII.
species. The *Vultur* and *Vautour* of *Briffon*, who
describes XII species. *M. de Buffon* VIII. Mr *Ray*
VIII.

No Vultures north of the *Baltic*, none in *Great Britain*.

Various species in *Europe*, *Asia*, *Africa*, and *America*, as low as *Terra del Fuego*.

A sluggish ungenerous race ; prey oftener on dead animals, and even putrid carcases, than on living creatures. Their sense of smelling most exquisite. Collect in flocks from afar, directed to their prey by the sagacity of their nostrils. Fly slowly and heavily. Are most greedy, and voracious to a proverb. Are not timid, for they prey in the midst of cities, undaunted by mankind.

II. FALCON.

BILL, hooked ; covered at the base with a naked membrane, or cere.

NOSTRILS, small, oval, placed in the cere.

TONGUE, large, fleshy, and often cleft at the end.

HEAD and NECK, covered with feathers.

LEGS and FEET, scaly ; middle toe connected, from its first joint, to that of the outmost, by a strong membrane.

CLAWS, large, much hooked, and very sharp ; that of the outmost toe the least.

The FEMALE larger and stronger than the Male.

Golden Eagle, *Br. Zool. fol. tab. A. Falcon gentil. Br. Zool. IV. tab. I. II.*

A carnivorous, rapacious race ; not gregarious ; quick-fighted : Generally fly high. Build in lofty places ; except a few species which nestle on the ground.

Eagles

Example.

Eagles and the larger kind of *Falcons* do not lay more than four eggs; some of the lesser, such as the *Kestrel*, lay six or seven; the *Eagles*, properly so called, seldom more than two or three: Drink seldom; the juices of their animal-food preventing thirst. Capable of enduring very long abstinence. Very long lived. Are clamorous; their note puling and plaintive. Strike their prey with their feet. Their excrements white and fluid. Vomit up the indigested hair or feathers of their prey, in form of a round ball. Vary in the colour of their plumage at different ages; so the species are often unnecessarily multiplied by Ornithologists. Inhabit every Climate.

Mr *Ray* and M. *Briffon* separate the *Eagles* from the *Falcons*. The first has VIII species of *Eagles*, and XXV of *Falcons* or *Hawks*. The last, XV of *Eagles*, and XXXVII of *Falcons*. *Linnaeus*, who, with much propriety, places both in one genus, enumerates thirty-two. Mr *Ray's* division of the sluggish, and of the more active and generous, a very judicious one.

BILL, hooked; base covered with bristles; no cere.

III. OWL.

NOSTRILS, oblong.

TONGUE, cleft at the end.

EYES, very large and protuberant, surrounded by a circle of feathers.

HEAD, very large and round; full of feathers.

EARS,

EARS, large and open.

OUTMOST TOE, versatile, or capable of being turned back, so as to act with the back toe.

CLAWS, hooked and sharp.

Ex. Eagle Owl, *Br. Zool. IV. tab. VI.*

A nocturnal Bird, preys in the evening and by night; often flies along the ground in search of prey; carnivorous; quick of hearing; winks in the day; makes a hooting noise in the night; sometimes a squeaking. Snores loud. Builds in rocks, in hollow trees, or ruined edifices. Lays not more than five eggs. Inhabits every Climate.

Mr *Ray* divides this genus into two; those with and those without Horns; enumerates III species with, and VIII without. *M. Brisson* styles the first *Asio*, and has IX; the other *Strix*, and has XI species. *Buffon* XV.

IV. SHRIKE. BILL, strait, hooked only at the end; near the end of the upper mandible a sharp process. No cere.

NOSTRILS, round, covered with stiff bristles.

TONGUE, jagged at the end.

TOES, divided to the origin.

TAIL, cuneiform.

Ex. Butcher Birds, *Br. Zool. fol. tab. C. I. Br. Zool. IV. tab. VIII.* Carnivorous or insectivorous; kill

kill small birds by strangling, or by crushing their skull with their bills, then pull them to pieces and stick the fragments on thorns; do the same by insects. Bold, noisy, and querulous. Build in low bushes. Lay six eggs.

The genus that connects the rapacious Birds and Pies; agreeing with the first in the strength and crookedness of the bill, and its predatory life; with the last, in the form of the toes, the tongue, and tail. Nearly related to the *Magpie*: The French style it *Pie-Grièche*.

Different species found in the new and old world, and in all Climates, except within the *Arctic* circle.

The Butcher Birds or *Shrikes* of Mr Ray, who describes IV species. The *Lanius* of Linnaeus, who has XXVI species. The *Lanius* and *Pie-Grièche* of Brisson, who reckons up XXVI. Buffon XIV.

I reject the compound name of *Butcher-Bird*, and retain the old *English* name of *Shrike*, from the noise.

ORDER

ORDER II.

P I E S.

P I C Æ *Linnaei.*

V. PARROT. BILL, hooked from the base : Upper mandible move-
able.

NOSTRILS, round, placed in the base of the bill.

TONGUE, broad, blunt at the end.

HEAD, large ; Crown flat.

LEGS, short. TOES, two backward, two forward.

EX. Maccaw EDW. CLVIII. Parrot, CLXVI.

Gregarious, clamorous ; the wild note loud and harsh.

Very docile, imitative of sounds ; imitates the human speech. Climbs by help of the bill and feet.

Makes use of the feet as hands to convey meat to the mouth, turning the legs outward. Frugivorous : Can crack the hardest kernels. Breeds in hollow trees. Makes no nest : Lays two or three white eggs : Inhabits within the Tropics, *Africa*, *Asia*, and *America* ; a few are found as far North as *Carolina* ; and South as the Straits of *Magellan*.

Psittacus

Pfittacus of *Linnaeus*, and *Briffon*, IV. 182. The first has XLVII. the last XC. species.

BILL, most disproportionably large; convex and carinated at top, and bending at the end; hollow; very light, ferrated at the edges. VI. TOUCAN.

NOSTRILS, small and round, placed close to the head, and hid in the feathers.

TONGUE, long and narrow, feathered at the edges.

TOES, two forward, and two backward.

Toucans EDW. LXIV. CCXXXIX.

XT.

A genus confined to America, within the Tropics.

Feeds on fruits: Breeds in hollow trees. Is very noisy; easily made tame.

Mr *Ray*, misled by the name of *Brasilian Pie*, places it with the Magpie. *Linnaeus* calls it *Rhamphastos*, a *ῥαμφος*, a broad sword, from the form of its bill, and has VIII species. *Briffon*, IV. 407. retains the *Brasilian* name *Toucan*, and has XII species.

BILL, strong, slightly incurvated; ferrated at the edges. VII. MOT. MOT.

NOSTRILS, covered with feathers.

TAIL, cuneiform: The two middle feathers much longer than the others: Near the ends quite destitute of webs. The webs at the ends subovated.

TOES,

TOES, three before, one behind ; the fore toes closely united almost their whole length.

Ex. *Brasilian saw-billed Roller. Edw. CCCXXVI.*

Inhabits *S. America.*

Ramphastos Momota of *Linnaeus.*

Momotus of *Briffon*, IV. 464. who has II species. I retain the *Mexican* name in *Fernandez hist. av. Nov. Hisp. 52.*

VIII. HORN
BILL.

Great bending BILL, oft-times a large protuberance resembling another bill on the upper mandible. Edges jagged.

NOSTRILS, small, round, placed behind the base of the bill.

TONGUE.

LEGS scaly : TOES, three forward, one backward : The middle connected to the outmost, as far as the third joint ; to the inmost, as far as the first.

Ex. Several Bills *Edw. CCLXXXI. Wil. orn. tab. XVII.*

A species with a horn pointing forward, and wattles under the chin, engraven in *Moore's* travels into the inland parts of *Africa*, p. 108.

Found in the *Indian Islands.*

Buceros of *Linnaeus*, a *βovς* an ox, and *κερας* a horn, from the form of the bill. *Hydrocorax* of *Briffon.*

II.

II. 565, or Water Raven, from its being supposed to inhabit watry places.

Linnaeus has IV species. *Briffon* V.

BILL, strong, thick, strait, nearly square. Upper mandible a little protuberant; on the lower, a large angle.

IX. BEEF-EATER.

TONGUE.

TOES, three before, one behind. The middle connected to the outmost as far as the first joint.

Le pique Boeuf. *Briffon* II. tab. XLII.

Ex.

Inhabits *Senegal*. Only one known species.

Buphaga of *Linnaeus* and *Briffon* II. 437. α βους an ox, and φαγεῖν, to eat, because it picks holes in the backs of cattle to get at the *Larvae* of insects deposited there.

BILL, compressed, greatly arched, half oval, thin, cultrated at top.

X. ANI.

NOSTRILS, round.

TOES, two backward, two forward.

Ten feathers in the TAIL.

Razor-bill'd Blackbird. *Catesby Carol. app.* III. the feet faultily expressed. Le Bout de Petun, *Briffon* IV. tab. XVIII.

Ex.

B

Inha-

Inhabits *South America* : Within the Tropics.

Crotophagus of *Linnaeus* and *Briffon* IV. 177. from *Kegolaw*, because this genus feeds on ticks. Only II species. Mr *Ray* places it at the end of the Parrots. I retain the *Brasilian* name *Ani*.

XI. CROW. BILL, strong, upper mandible a little convex. Edges cultrated.

NOSTRILS, covered with bristles reflected over them.

TONGUE, divided at the end.

TOES, three forward, one backward; the middle joined to the outmost as far as the first joint.

Ex. Royston Crow, *Br. Zool. fol. tab. D. I.*

Different species found in every climate; clamorous; promiscuous feeders : Build in trees : Lay about six eggs.

Corvus of *Linnaeus*, who mentions XIX species.

Briffon divides this genus into *Coracias*, or the Chough, *Corvus*, or Crow, *Pica*, or Magpye, *Garrulus*, or Jay, *Nucifraga*, or Nutbreaker, including XXIII species.

XII. ROLLER. BILL, strait, bending a little towards the end, edges cultrated.

NOSTRILS, narrow and naked.

TOES, three forward; divided to their origin; one backward.

Blue

Blue Jay *Edw.* CCCXXVI. Roller *Br. Zool.* II. *tab.* Ex.

XII. *Europe, Asia, Africa, and the hot parts of America.* A genus nearly related to the *Crow*.

Thence *Linnaeus* calls it *Coracias*: A word of *Aristotle's* applied only to what we call the *Cornish chough*. Κορακίας Φοινικοβυγχος, *Hist. an. lib.* IX. c. 24.

Coracias of *Linnaeus*, who has VI species. *Galgulus* of *Briffon*, who has X species.

BILL, strait, conic, very sharp pointed, edges cultrated, inclining inwards. Mandibles of equal length.

XIII. ORIOLE

NOSTRILS, small, placed at the base of the bill, and partly covered.

TONGUE, divided at the end.

TOES, three forward, one backward: The middle joined near the base to the outmost one behind.

Red wing Starling *Catesby Carol.* 1. XIII.

Ex.

In general, inhabitants of *America*.

A numerous race, gregarious, noisy, frugivorous, granivorous, voracious: Often have penfile nests.

Linnaeus enumerates, under the title of *Oriolus*, XX species, but some belong to the *Turdine* or Thrush kind. *Briffon* II. 85. calls this genus *Icterus*, and has XXX species. The genuine *Oriolus* is a Thrush.

BILL,

XIV.
GRAKLE.

BILL, convex, thick, compressed a little on the sides, cultrated.

NOSTRILS, small, near the base of the bill; often near the edge.

TONGUE, entire; rather sharp at the end.

TOES, three forward, one backward; the middle connected at the base to the outmost.

CLAWS, hooked and sharp.

Ex. Mino, EDW. XVII. Chinese Starling. EDW. XIX.
Inhabits *Asia* and *America*.

Gracula of *Linnaeus*, VIII species. *Icterus*, *Pica*, and *Turdus* of *Briffon*.

None of *Linnaeus*'s species can be the *Graculus* of *Pliny*, or our Chough. For all his are *Asiatic*, *African*, or *American*.

XV. PARA-
DISE.

BILL, slightly bending. The base covered with velvet-like feathers.

NOSTRILS, small, and concealed by the feathers.

TAIL, consisting of ten feathers; two very long naked shafts, springing from above the rump.

LEGS and FEET, very large and strong, three toes forward, one backward: The middle connected as far as the first joint of the exterior.

CLAWS, large, hooked, sharp.

Birds of Paradise, EDW. CX. CXI.

Ex.

Floats on the air, and often flies swiftly backwards and forwards like the Swallow; often lights, and perches on trees; feeding on fruits, and even small birds.

Inhabits *New Guinea* and the *Molucca isles*. *Paradisaea* of *Linnaeus*, III species. *Manucodiata* of *Briffon* II. 130. only II species.

BILL, short, thick, and convex.

XVI. CURU-
CUL.

NOSTRILS, covered with stiff bristles.

TONGUE.

TOES, two backward, two forward.

LEGS, feather'd down to the toes.

TAIL, consists of twelve feathers.

Yellow bellied green Cuckow, EDW. CCCXXXI.

Ex.

Fasciated Couroucou. *Ind. Zool. tab. V.*

Probably have the manners of the Woodpeckers.

Inhabits *South America*.

Trogon of *Linnaeus*, III species. The same of *Briffon* IV. 164. has VI species. The reason for the name *Trogon* seems to be because *Pliny* has such a name after the *Picus*. As the genus is *Brasilian*, I retain the name of the Country.

BILL, strong, strait, bending a little towards the point. Base covered with strong bristles pointing downwards.

XVII. BAR-
BET.

NOSTRILS, hid in the feathers.

TONGUE.

TOES,

TOES, two backward, two forward, divided to their origin.

TAIL, consisting of ten weak feathers.

Ex. Yellow Woodpecker, with red spots, EDWARDS, CCCXXXIII.

Inhabits *South America* and the *Indian Islands*.

Bucco of *Linnaeus* and *Briffon* IV. 91. The first has I species. The last V. *Briffon* styles it *Bucco* from the fullness of the cheeks, *Barbu* from its bristles, a sort of beard, from which I form the generical name *Barbet*.

XVIII. CUC-
KOO.

BILL, weak, a little bending.

NOSTRILS, bounded by a small rim.

TONGUE, short, pointed.

TOES, two forward, two backward.

TAIL, cuneated; consists of ten soft feathers.

Ex. Cuckoo, *Br. Zool. fol. tab. G. G. I. Br. Zool. IV. tab. LV.*

Inhabits every climate.

Cuculus of *Linnaeus* and *Briffon*, IV. 104. the one has XXII species. The other XXVIII.

The *κοκκυζ*, and *Coccyx* of the *Antients*, a word formed from the sound of the *European* species. *Cuculus* is only used in an opprobrious sense.

BILL,

BILL, weak, slender, pointed.

NOSTRILS, large and oval, near the ridge of the bill.

TONGUE, very long, cylindric, very slender, and terminated by a hard point, missile.

TOES, two forward, two backward.

TAIL, consisting of ten even and soft feathers.

XIX. WRY-
NECK.

Wryneck, *Br. Zool. fol. tab. G. Br. Zool. IV. tab. LV.* Ex.

Its manners, *vide Br. Zool.*

Inhabits *Europe* and *Bengal*. Only one species known.

Ἰνυξ of *Aristotle*, *Jynx* of *Pliny*, *Linnaeus* and *Brissson*, vol. iv. 3.

BILL, strait, strong, angular; cuneated at the end.

NOSTRILS, covered with bristles reflected down.

TONGUE, very long, slender, cylindric, bony, hard, and jagged at the end, missile.

TOES, two forward, two backward.

TAIL, consisting of ten hard, stiff, sharp pointed feathers.

XX. WOOD-
PECKER.

Woodpeckers *Br. Zool. fol. tab. E. Br. Zool. IV. tab. XII.* Ex.

The manners, *vide Br. Zool.*

Inhabits all the *Continents*.

Δρυοκολαπίης or Oak-rapper of *Aristotle*, *Picus martius* of *Pliny*, *Picus* of *Linnaeus* and *Brissson*, IV. 8. *Linnaeus* has XXI. *Brissson* XXXI species.

BILL,

XXI. JACA
MAR.

BILL, long, strait, sharp pointed, quadrangular.

NOSTRILS.

TONGUE, short.

LEGS, feathered before to the Toes.

TOES, disposed two forward, two backward. The two
foremost closely connected together.

Ex Jacamiciri EDW. CCCXXXIV.

Inhabits *S. America*.*Alcedo Galbula* of *Linnaeus*. *Galbula* of *Briffon*, IV. 86.
who has II species. I retain his name from the *Bra-*
silian Jacamiciri.XXII. KING
FISHER.

BILL, long, strong, strait, sharp pointed.

NOSTRILS, small, and hid in the feathers.

TONGUE, short, broad, sharp pointed.

LEGS, short; three toes forward, one backward :
Three lower joints of the middle toe joined closely
to those of the outmost.Ex. Kingfisher *Br. Zool. fol. tab. I. Br Zool. IV. tab. LVI.*Found in all the quarters of the World. Flies swift-
ly, strong, and direct. All the species do not haunt
rivers, nor prey on fish. *Ἀλκυων* of *Aristotle*, the
Halcyon of *Pliny*, *Alcedo* of *Linnaeus*, *Ispida* of *Bris-*
son, IV 471. the first gives us XV species. *Briffon*
XXVI.

BILL,

BILL, strait; on the lower mandible a small angle.

XXIII. NUT-
HATCH.

NOSTRILS, small, covered with feathers reflected over them.

TONGUE, short, horny at the end, and jagged.

TOES, three forward, one backward. The middle toe joined closely at the base to both the outmost. Back toe as large as the middle toe.

Its manners, *vide Br. Zool.*

Nuthatch *Br. Zool. fol. tab. H. Br. Zool. IV. tab. LVI.*

Ex.

Sitta of *Linnaeus* and *Briffon* III. 588. he describes V species, *Linnaeus* II. *Aristotle's* *Γιτλη* not easily determinable.

BILL, thin, depressed, broad, base beset with bristles.

XXIV. TODY.

NOSTRILS, small.

TONGUE.

TOES, three forward, one backward, connected like those of the Kingfisher.

Green-sparrow, EDW. CXXI.

Ex.

Inhabits the hot parts of *America*.

Todus of *Linnaeus* and *Briffon* IV. 528. who enumerate II species. The name first given it by *Dr Brown*, I suppose, from *Todi*, small birds.

C

BILL,

XXV. BEE
EATER.

BILL, quadrangular, a little incurvated, sharp pointed.

NOSTRILS, small, placed near the base.

TONGUE, slender.

TOES, three forward, one backward : The three lower joints of the middle toe closely joined to those of the outmost.

Ex. Indian Bee-eater, EDW. CLXXXIII.

Feeds on Bees, which it catches in its flight; from which the *English* name.

Inhabits *Southern Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.*

Merops of *Linnaeus*; *Apiaster* of *Briffon* IV. 532.

The first has VII species, the last XIII.

XXVI.
HOOPOE.

BILL, long, slender, and bending.

NOSTRILS, small, placed near the base.

TONGUE, short, sagittal.

TOES, three forward, one backward, middle toe closely united at the base to the outmost.

Ex. Hoopoe, *Br. Zool. fol. tab. L. Br. Zool. IV. tab. LVIII.*

Inhabits *Europe and Asia.*

Upupa of *Linnaeus*. *Upupa* and *Promerops* of *Briffon*, II 456. 460. *Linnaeus* has III species. *Briffon* I of the first, V of the last.

BILL,

XXVII.
CREEPER,

BILL, very slender, weak, incurvated.

NOSTRILS, small.

TONGUE, not so long as the bill; hard, and sharp at the point.

TOES, three forward, one backward; large back toe, and long hooked claws.

Creeper, *Br. Zool. fol. tab. K. Br. Zool. IV. LVII.* Ex.according to its name, creeps up and down the trunks and branches of trees, feeding on insects, their eggs and *larvae*.Inhabits *Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.**Certhia* of *Linnaeus* and *Briffon*, III. 602. the first has XXV species, the last XXXII.

BILL, slender and weak; in some strait, in others incurvated.

XXVIII.
HONEY-SUCKER.

NOSTRILS, minute.

TONGUE, very long, formed of two conjoined cylindric tubes; missile.

TOES, three forward, one backward.

TAIL, consists of ten feathers.

Long tailed red humming bird, *Edw. XXXII.* which is the sort with crooked bills, called by *Briffon*, *Polytmi*.

Ex.

White bellied humming bird, *Edw. XXXV.* or the kind with strait bills: The *Mellisuga* of *Briffon*.

Feeds

Feeds on the sweet juices of flowers, which it sucks out with its tubular tongue, hanging in the air on its wings.

Inhabits *America*, especially the warm parts : A numerous genus.

Trochilus of *Linnaeus*, *Polytmus* and *Mellisuga* of *Brissou*. *Linnaeus* has XXII species. *Brissou* XVI of the *Polytmus*, XX of the *Mellisuga*. The old *English* name was *Humming-bird*; which I now charge to HONEY-SUCKER.

ORDER

O R D E R III.

GALLINACEOUS.

Heavy bodies, short wings, very convex ; strong, arched, short bills : The upper mandible shutting over the edges of the lower. The flesh delicate and of excellent nutriment ; strong legs ; toes joined at the base, as far as the first joint, by a strong membrane. Claws broad, formed for scratching up the ground. More than twelve feathers in the tail.

Granivorous, seminivorous, insectivorous, swift runners, of short flight ; often polygamous, very prolific, lay their eggs on the bare ground. Sonorous, querulous, and pugnacious.

OR, with bills slightly convex, granivorous, seminivorous, insectivorous, long legs naked above the knees : The genus that connects the land and the water-fowl. Agreeing with the cloven-footed water-fowl in the length and nakedness of the legs, and the fewness of its eggs : Disagreeing in place, food, and form of bill, and number of feathers in the tail,

- XXIX. COCK. BILL, very convex, short and strong.
 NOSTRILS, bodied in a fleshy substance.
 TONGUE, cartilaginous, sharp, entire.
 HEAD, adorned with a *comb*, or elevated serrated
 flesh.
 SPURS on the legs.
 TAIL, consisting of fourteen feathers; that of the
 male, sickle-shaped.

Ex. To be found in every farm-yard.

Its native country *India* and its isles.

Domesticated every where.

Phasianus of *Linnaeus*, who classes it with the Pheasant, and has VI species. *Gallus* of *Briffon*, I. 165. who enumerates V, but they are only varieties.

- XX. TUR- BILL, convex, short and strong.
 KEY. NOSTRILS, open, pointed at one end, lodged in a
 membrane.
 TONGUE, sloped on both sides towards the end, and
 pointed.
 HEAD and NECK, covered with a naked tuberose flesh,
 with a long fleshy appendage hanging from the base
 of the upper mandible.
 TAIL, broad, consists of eighteen feathers, extensible.

Ex. Unknown to none.

Native

Native of *North-America* only : Domesticated in most countries.

Meleagris of *Linnaeus* and *Gallo-pavo* of *Briffon*, I. 158.

Linnaeus has III *Briffon* II species.

BILL, convex, strong, and short ; at the base a carunculated cere in which the

XXXI. PIN-TADO.

NOSTRILS are lodged.

HEAD and NECK, naked, slightly beset with bristles.

A HORN, reflected and large, on the head.

LONG POINTED WATTLES, hanging from the cheeks.

TAIL, short, pointing downwards.

Too common to need a reference.

Ex.

Its native place *Africa*.

Numida of *Linnaeus*, who has I species. *Meleagris* of *Briffon*, I. 176. who has likewise I. He calls it in French, *La Peintade*, a name I retain.

BILL, convex, strong, and thick, the base covered with a cere, often mounted by a large nob.

XXXII. CURASSO.

NOSTRILS, small, lodged in the cere.

HEAD, sometimes adorned with a crest of feathers, curling forwards.

TAIL, large, strait.

Curasso, and Cushe-w-bird, EDW. CCXCV.

Ex.

Inha-

Inhabits *South America*.

Crax of *Linnaeus* and *Briffon*, I. 296. But the last classes them with the Pheasant, and has VI species, *Linnaeus* III.

XXXIII. PEA-
COCK.

BILL, convex, strong, and short.

NOSTRILS, large.

HEAD, small, crested.

SPURS on the legs.

TAIL, very long, broad, expansible, consisting of a double range of feathers adorned with rich ocellated spots.

Ex. Common Peacock, frequent in most parts. And the Peacock Pheasant, EDW. LXVII.

The native place *India*, *Japan*, and *China*.

Pavo of *Linnaeus*, and *Phasianus* of *Briffon*, I. 281. who reckons IV species of Peacocks, *Linnaeus* III.

XXXIV.
PHEASANT.

BILL, convex, short, and strong.

NOSTRILS, small.

TAIL, very long, cuneiform, bending downwards.

Ex. Painted Pheasant, EDW. LXVIII.

Inhabits *Asia* and *South America*.

Phasianus

Phasianus of *Linnaeus* and *Briffon* I. 262. who has (including Peacocks and Curassos,) XVI species. *Linnaeus* VI.

BILL, convex, strong, and short.

XXXV.
GROUS.

A NAKED scarlet skin above each EYE.

NOSTRILS, small, and hid in the feathers.

TONGUE, pointed at the end.

LEGS, strong, feathered to the toes; and sometimes to the nails. The toes of those with naked feet pectinated on each side.

Grouse, *Br. Zool. fol. tab. M. 3. Br. Zool. IV. tab. Ex. XIII.*

Inhabits the mountains or woods of *Europe*, northern and eastern *Asia* and *North America*.

TETRAO *pedibus hirsutis* of *Linnaeus*, who has IX species. *Lagopus* of *Briffon* I. 181. who has XII.

BILL, convex, strong, and short.

XXXVI. PARTRIDGE.

No NAKED skin above the EYES.

NOSTRILS, covered above with a callous prominent rim.

LEGS, naked, tetradactylous. *Exception*, two species of Quails.

TAIL, short.

Partridge, *Br. Zool. fol. tab. M. 5.*

Ex,

D

Inhabits

Inhabits the cultivated parts of the world.

TETRAO *pedibus nudis* of *Linnaeus*, who has XI species. *Perdix* of *Briffon*, who has XXI.

XXXVII.
TRUMPE-
TER.

BILL, short, upper mandible a little convex.

NOSTRILS, oblong, sunk, and pervious.

TONGUE, cartilaginous, flat, torn, or fringed at the end.

LEGS, naked a little above the knees.

TOES, three before; one small behind, with a round protuberance beneath the hind toe, which is at a small distance from the ground.

Ex. *Grus Psophia*, *Pallas spicil. fasc. IV. tab. I.*

Inhabits *South America*; lives in the woods; feeds on the fruit that fall down. Does not perch. Makes a strong noise with its mouth, which it answers by a different noise from its belly, as if it came from the anus. Lays many eggs.

Psophia of *Linnaeus*, from $\psi\phi\phi\omega$ *strepitum edo*. *Perdix* of *Briffon* I. 227. only I species.

XXXVIII.
BUSTARD.

BILL, a little convex.

NOSTRILS, open, oblong.

TONGUE, sloping on each side near the end, and pointed.

LEGS, long, and naked above the knees.

TOES, only three; no back toe.

BUSTARD,

BUSTARD, *Br. Zool. fol. tab. N. Br. Zool. IV. tab. Ex.*
LIX.

Inhabits *Europe* and *Asia*.

Otis of *Linnaeus* and *Briffon* V. 18. one has IV. the other III species. *De Buffon*. *Pliny* tells us that *Otis* was the *Greek* name, that the *Spanish* was *Sarda*.

ORDER

28
O R D E R IV.

C O L U M B I N E.

BILL, weak, slender, strait at the base, with a soft protuberant substance, in which the nostrils are lodged. Tongue, entire: Legs, short, and red; Toes, divided to the origin. Swift and distant flight, walking pace. Plaintive note, or *cooing*, peculiar to the order. The male inflates or swells up its breast in courtship. Female, lays but two eggs at a time. Male and female sit alternately; and feed their young, ejecting the meat out of their stomachs into the mouths of the nestlings. Granivorous, femi-nivorous. The nest simple, in trees, or holes of rocks, or walls.

XXXIX.
PIDGEON.

There is only one genus of this order; it is therefore needless to repeat the characters.

Ex. A well known bird.

Inhabits all the Continents.

Columba of Linnaeus and Brisson, I. 67. Linnaeus has XL species, Brisson XLIV.

O R D E R

3

O R D E R V.

P A S S E R I N E.

Bodies, from the size of a Thrush, to that of the golden crested Wren. The enliveners of the woods and fields; sprightly and much in motion; their nests artificial, monogamous, baccivorus, granivorous, seminivorous, insectivorous; their usual pace, hopping; of a few, running. Short flyers, except on their migrations only. All have three toes before, one behind.

BILL, strait, depressed.

XL.
STARE.

NOSTRILS, guarded above by a prominent rim.

TONGUE, hard and cloven.

TOES, the middle joined to the outmost as far as the first joint.

Stare, *Br. Zool. fol. tab. P. II. Br. Zool. IV. tab. Ex.*

XLI.

Sturnus of *Linnaeus* and *Briffon* II. The first has

V species, the last IV.

BILL,

XLI.
THRUSH.

BILL, strait, obtusely carinated at top, bending a little at the point; and slightly notched near the end of the upper mandible.

NOSTRILS, oval and naked.

TONGUE, slightly jagged at the end.

TOES, the middle joined to the outmost as far as the first joint; back toe very large.

Ex Fieldfare, *Br. Zool. fol. P. II.*

Blackbirds, *Br. Zool. IV. LX.*

Turdus of *Linnaeus* and *Briffon* II.

Linnaeus has XXVIII species, *Briffon* LXIV.

XLII.
CHATTER-
ER.

BILL, strait, a little convex above, and bending towards the point; near the end of the upper mandible, a small notch on each side.

NOSTRILS, hid in bristles.

MIDDLE TOE, closely connected at the base to the outmost.

Ex. The Pompadour, *EDW. CCCXII.*

Ampelis of *Linnaeus* (from *αμπελος*, a vine); because the *Bohemian* chatterer, the bird he places at the head of this genus, feeds sometimes on grapes. He reckons VII species. The *Cosinga* of *Briffon* II. 339. an *American* name. He has X species. Inhabits *Europe* and *America*.

BILL,

BILL, convex above, strait beneath ; very strong and thick. XLIII. COLY.

NOSTRILS, small, placed at the base, and hid by the feathers.

TONGUE, not the length of the bill, lacinated at the end.

TOES, divided to their origin.

Le Colieu, Brisson III. part I. tab. XVI. fig. 2.

Ex.

Inhabits *Africa*.

Linnaeus includes this among his *Loxiae*. *Brisson III. part I. 304. calls it Colius.*

BILL, strong, and convex above and below, very thick at the base. XLIV. GROSBEAK.

NOSTRILS, small and round.

TONGUE, as if cut off at the end.

Grosbeak, *Br. Zool. fol. tab. V.*

Ex.

Green Bulfinch, *Br. Zool. IV. tab. LXIV.*

Inhabits every Continent.

Loxia of *Linnaeus* ; including the *Coccothraustes* of *Brisson III. part I. 219. the Colius 304. the Pirrbula 308. and Loxia or Cross-bill 329. Linnaeus has XLVII. species ; Brisson in all XXXI. Loxia is the proper name of the Cross-bill, from λοξος, oblique.*

BILL,

XLV.
BUNTING.

BILL, strong, and conic, the sides of each mandible bending inwards; in the roof of the upper mandible, a hard knob, of use to break and comminute hard seeds.

Ex. Bunting, *Br. Zool. fol. tab. W.*

Inhabits *Europe, Asia, and America.*

Emberiza of *Linnaeus* and *Briffon* III. part I. 257. The first has XXIV species, the last XV. The name is derived from *Embritz*, or *Emmeritz*, its *German* name. *Vide Gefner, av. 653.*

XLVI.
TANAGER.

BILL, conoid, a little inclining towards the point, upper mandible slightly ridged, and notched near the end.

Ex. Red breasted Blackbird, *Edw. CCLXVII.* and greater Bulfinch *LXXXII.*

Inhabits *N. and S. America*, most numerous in the latter.

Tanagra of *Linnaeus* and *Tangara* of *Briffon* III. part I. 3. *Linnaeus* reckons XXIV species, *Briffon* XXX.

The name *Tangara* is *Brasilian.*

BILL, perfectly conic, slender towards the end, and very sharp pointed. XLVII. FINCH.

Goldfinch, *Br. Zool. fol. tab. V.*

Ex.

Sparrows, *Br. Zool. IV. tab. LXXV.*

Inhabits all the quarters of the world.

Fringilla of *Linnaeus*, who enumerates XXXIX species. *Passer* of *Briffon* III. part I. 71. who has LXVII. species.

BILL, flatted at the base, almost triangular, notched at the end of the upper mandible, and beset with bristles. XLVIII. FLYCATCHER.

NOSTRILS,

TONGUE,

TOES, divided as far as their origin.

Flycatcher, *Br. Zool. fol. tab. P. II.*

Ex.

Inhabits all the quarters of the world.

Muscicapa of *Linnaeus* and *Briffon* II. the first has XXI species; the last XXXVIII.

E

BILL,

XLIX.
LARK.

BILL, strait, slender, bending a little towards the end,
sharp pointed.

NOSTRILS, covered with feathers and bristles.

TONGUE, cloven at the end.

TOES, divided to the origin ; claw of the back toe very
long, and either strait or very little bent.

Ex. *Larks*, *Br. Zool. fol. tab. S.*

Inhabits *Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.*

Alauda of *Linnaeus* and *Briffon* III. part II. 335. *Lin-*
naeus has XI species, *Briffon* XII.

L. WAG-
TAIL.

BILL, weak and slender.

NOSTRILS,

TONGUE, lacerated at the end.

LEGS, slender.

TOES.

Frequent the sides of brooks, their tail much in mo-
tion ; their pace running ; seldom perch ; their nest
on the ground.

Ex. *Wagtails*, *Br. Zool. IV. tab. LXII.*

After the example of *Scopoli*, I separate these, the ge-
nuine *Motacillae*, from the other soft-bill'd small
birds, which he styles *Sylviae*. They are included a-
mong the *Motacillae* of *Linnaeus*, and *Ficedulae* of
Briffon III. part. II. 369.

BILL,

BILL, slender and weak.

NOSTRILS, small, sunk.

TONGUE, cloven.

FEET, the exterior toe joined at the under part of the last joint to the middle toe.

LI. WARBLERS.

Red-breast, *Br. Zool. fol. tab. S.*

Ex.

Inhabits all parts of the world except the *Arctic*: The most melodious of the smaller genera: Insectivorous, seminivorous, delight in woods and bushes. Their pace hopping. *Motacilla* of *Linnaeus*, *Ficedula* of *Briffon* III. part II. 369. *Linnaeus* has XLIX species, *Briffon* LXXIII.

BILL, short, strong, and hard, slightly incurvated.

NOSTRILS, naked.

TONGUE.

TOES, the middle closely united with the outmost as far as the third joint.

TAIL, short.

LII. MANAKIN.

Manakins, *EDW. CCLXI.*

Inhabits *South America* only.

Ex.

Pipra of *Linnaeus* and *Manacus* of *Briffon* IV. 442.

Linnaeus enumerates XIII species, *Briffon* XIII.

Pipra, a $\pi\iota\pi\rho\alpha$, a certain bird, mentioned by *Aristotle*, *hist. an. lib. IX. C. I.* *Manacus* from the *Dutch*, *Manakin*, the name they bear in *Surinam*.

BILL,

LIII. TIT-
MOUSE.

BILL, strait, a little compressed, strong, hard, and sharp pointed.

NOSTRILS, round, and covered with bristles reflected over them.

TONGUE, as if cut off at the end, and terminated by three or four bristles.

TOES, divided to their origin, back toe very large and strong.

Ex. Titmice, *Br. Zool. fol. tab. W. Br. Zool. IV. tab. LXVIII.* a restless flitting race, most prolific; insectivorous, germinivorous, pugnacious.

Inhabit *Europe* and *America*.

Parus of *Linnaeus* and *Briffon* III. part II. 539. *Linnaeus* has XIV. *Briffon* XVIII species. *Parus*, from *Pario*, because it lays many eggs.

LIV. SWAL-
LOW.

BILL, short, broad at the base, small at the point, and a little bending.

NOSTRILS, open.

TONGUE, short, broad, and cloven.

LEGS, short.

TAIL, forked; Wings, long.

Inhabits the universe, even as far as *Hudson's Bay*.

Ex. Swallow, *Br. Zool. fol. tab. Q. Br. Zool. IV. tab. IX* swift, much on wing, insectivorous, migratory or torpid during winter, twittering, forerunners of summer.

Hirundo of *Linnaeus* and *Briffon* II. 485. *Linnaeus* has XII species, *Briffon* XVII.

BILL,

BILL, very short, hooked at the end, and very slightly notched near the point. LV. GOAT-SUCKER-

NOSTRILS, tubular, and a little prominent.

MOUTH, vastly wide : On the edges of the upper part, between the bill and the eyes, seven stiff bristles.

TONGUE, small, entire at the end.

LEGS, short, feathered before as low as the toes.

TOES, joined by a strong membrane as far as the first joint. Claw of the middle toe broad-edged and ferrated.

TAIL, consists of ten feathers, and is not forked.

Inhabits *Europe, Asia, and America.*

Flies by night, insectivorous, sonorous, migratory. Has much of the nature of the Swallow.

Goatsucker, Br. Zool. fol. tab. R. Br. Zool. IV. tab. Ex.

LXIII. *Caprimulgus* of *Linnaeus*, *Caprimulgus* and *Tette-chevre* of *Briffon* II. 470. *Linnaeus* has only II species, *Briffon* VI. *Caprimulgus* and *Αιγοθηλης* of the Ancients, from a vulgar notion that they sucked the teats of Goats.

ORDER

O R D E R VI.

S T R U T H I O U S.

Very great and heavy bodies. Wings imperfect; very small, and useless for flight; but assistant in running. Flesh coarse, and hard of digestion.

STRUTHIOUS is a new coined word to express this order; for these birds could not be reduced to any of the *Linnaean* divisions.

LVI. DODO. BILL, large, bending inward in the middle of the upper mandible, marked with two oblique ribs, and much hooked at the end.

NOSTRILS, placed obliquely near the edge, in the middle of the bill.

LEGS, short, thick, feathered a little below the knees.

TOES, three forward, one backward.

Ex. Dodo EDW. CCXCIV.

Inhabits the isles of *France* and *Bourbon*.

Didus of *Linnaeus*, and *Raphus* of *Brissou*, V. 14. only
1 species.

BILL,

BILL, small, sloping, a little depressed.
 Small wings, unfit for flight.
 LEGS, long, strong, naked above the knees.

LVII.
 OSTRICH.

Ostrich and Cassowary, *Wil. Orn. tab. XXV.*

Ex.

Inhabits *Asia, Africa*, and the lower parts of *S. America*.

Struthio of *Linnaeus* and *Brissou* V. 3. III species.

ORDER

DIV. II. WATER-FOWL.

ORDER VII. With CLOVEN FEET.

VIII. With PINNATED FEET.

IX. With WEBBED FEET.

Most migratory, shifting from climate to climate, from place to place, in order to lay their eggs, and bring up their young in full security; the thinly inhabited north their principal breeding place; returning at stated periods, and, in general, yielding to mankind delicious and wholesome nutriment. All the *Cloven-footed*, or mere waders, lay their eggs on the ground. Those with *pinnated feet* form large nests either in the water or near it. From the first, we must except the *Heron* and the *Night-Heron* *, which build in trees; from the last the *Phalaropes*, whose method of nestling we are ignorant of.

All the web-footed fowl, either lay their eggs on the ground, or on the shelves of lofty cliffs; and none perch, except the *Corvorant*, *Shugg*, and one or two species of *Ducks*.

All

* Night Raven, *Raii Syn. av.* 99.

All the cloven-footed water-fowl have long necks and long legs, naked above the knees, for the convenience of wading in waters in search of their prey. Those that prey on fish have strong bills. Those that search for minute insects, or worms that lurk in mud, have slender weak bills, and olfactory nerves of most exquisite sense ; for their food is out of sight.

As the name implies ; their toes are divided, some to their origin ; others have, between the middle toe and outmost toe, a small membrane as far as the first joint. Others have both the exterior toes connected to the middlemost in the same manner ; and, in a few, those webs reach as far as the second joint ; and such are called *Semipalmati*.

Of the web-footed fowl, the *Flamingo*, the *Avosetta*, and *Courier*, partake of the nature of both the cloven and web-footed orders ; having long legs, naked above the knees, and long necks. The other web-footed water fowl being very much on the element, have short legs, placed far behind, and long necks ; and, when on land, (by reason of the situation of their legs), an awkward wadling gait.

The make of the cloven-footed water-fowl is light, both as to skin and bones ; that of the web-footed, strong.

F

ORDER

O R D E R VII.

CLOVEN-FOOTED.

LVIII.
SPOON-BILL.

BILL, long, broad, flat, and thin, the end widening into a circular form like a spoon.

NOSTRILS, small, placed near the base.

TONGUE.

FEET, semipalmated.

Ex. Spoon-bill, *Wil. orn. tab. 52.*

Inhabits *Europe* and *S. America.*

Breeds in high trees, feeds on fish, and water-plants; can swim.

Platalea of *Linnaeus*, and *Platea* of *Briffon* V. 351.
Each have III species.

LIX.
SCREAMER.

BILL, bending down at the point, with a horn, or with a tuft of feathers erect near the base of the bill.

NOSTRILS, oval.

TONGUE.

TOES, divided almost to their origin, with a very small membrane between the bottoms of each.

Anhi-

Anhima Marcgrave 215.

Ex.

Inhabits *S. America*.

Palamedea of *Linnaeus*, *Anhima* and *Cariama* of *Briffon* V. 518. I call it Screamer, from the violent noise it makes. Only two species.

BILL, long, and large, both mandibles bending upwards; the upper, triangular. LX. JABIRU.

NOSTRILS, small.

No Tongue. *Marcgrave*.

TOES, divided.

Jabiru guacu Marcgrave 200. 201.

Ex.

Inhabits *S. America*.

Mycteria of *Linnaeus* from *Mukting*, a snout. *Ciconia* of *Briffon* V. 371. only one species.

BILL, broad, flat, with a keel along the middle, like a boat reversed. LXI. BOAT-BILL.

NOSTRILS.

TONGUE.

TOES, divided.

Tamatia Marcgrave 208. 209.

Ex.

Inhabits *S. America*.

Cancroma of *Linnaeus*, from their feeding on crabs, who has II species; the *Cochlearius* of *Briffon* V. 206. who has the same number.

BILL,

LXII.
HERON.

BILL, long, strong, sharp pointed.

NOSTRILS, linear.

TONGUE, pointed.

TOES, connected as far as the first joint by a membrane, back toe large.

Ex. Crested Heron, *Br. Zool. fol. tab. A.*

Female Heron, *Br. Zool. II. tab. VI.*

Inhabits every continent.

Ardea of *Linnaeus*. *Ardea*, *Ciconia*, and *Balearica*
of *Briffon*,^v 361. 391. 511. *Linnaeus* has XXVI species, *Briffon* LX.

LXIII.
UMBRE.

BILL, strong, thick, strait, compressed, the upper mandible composed of several pieces.

Inhabits *Senegal*.

Scopus of *Briffon*, who has a single species. He calls it *Scopus*, from *σκια*, a shade, and *Ombrette* from the general deep brown of its plumage.

LXIV. IBIS.

BILL, long, thick at the base, wholly incurvated, eyes lodged in the base.

FACE, naked.

NOSTRILS, linear.

TONGUE,

TONGUE, short and broad.

TOES, connected at the base by a membrane.

Red Curlew *Catesby Carol. I. LXXXIV.*; white headed **Ex.**
Ibis Ind. Zool. tab. X.

Inhabits *Europe, Asia, and America.*

Tantalus of *Linnaeus*, *Numenius* of *Briffon V. 311.*
Linnaeus has VII species. *Briffon* mixes them with
the genuine Curlews, and has in all XIV.

BILL, long, slender, incurvated.

FACE, covered with feathers.

NOSTRILS, linear, longitudinal, near the base.

TONGUE, short, and sharp-pointed.

TOES, connected as far as the first joint by a strong
membrane.

LXV. CUR-
LEW.

Curlew *Br. Zool. II. tab. VIII.*

Ex.

Inhabits *Europe and America.*

Scolopax of *Linnaeus*, *Numenius* of *Briffon V. 311.*
Linnaeus has IV species of genuine Curlews.

BILL, two inches long and upwards; slender, LXVI. SNIPE.
straight, and weak.

NOSTRILS, linear, lodged in a furrow.

TONGUE, pointed, slender.

TOES, divided, or very slightly connected; back toe
very small.

Woodcock,

Ex. Woodcock, *Br. Zool.* IV. *tab.* XIV.

Inhabits *Europe, Asia, and America.*

Scolopax of *Linnaeus*, *Limosa* and *Scolopax* of *Briffon* V. 261. 292. *Linnaeus* reckons XIV species, exclusive of the Curlews. *Briffon* XIII. Woodcock being the name of a species inhabiting woods, I change it to the more comprehensive one of *Snipe*, which signifies a long bill.

LXVII.
SANDPIPER.

BILL, strait, slender, and not an inch and a half long.

NOSTRILS, small.

TONGUE, slender.

TOES, divided ; generally the two outmost connected at bottom by a small membrane.

Ex. Purr *Br. Zool.* IV. *tab.* XVI.

Tringa of *Linnaeus* ; *Vanellus*, *Arenaria*, *Glareola*, and *Tringa* of *Briffon* V. 94. 132. 141. 177. including XXXV species.

LXVIII.
PLOVER.

BILL, strait, as short as the head.

NOSTRILS, linear.

TONGUE.

TOES. Wants the back toe.

Ex. Dotterel *Br. Zool.* IV. *tab.* LXXIII.

Charadrius

Charadrius of *Linnaeus*, *Pluvialis* of *Briffon* V. 43. and
Himantopus and *Ostralega* 33. and 38. *Linnaeus* has
 XII Ch. *Briffon* XV. Pl. II. *Himan*.

BILL, long, compressed, the end cuneated.

NOSTRILS, linear.

TONGUE, scarce a third the length of the bill.

TOES, only three; the middle joined to the exterior by
 a strong membrane.

LXIX.
OYSTER-
CATCHER.

Sea-Pie, *Br. Zool. fol. tab. D. 2.*

Ex.

Inhabits *Europe* and *N. America*. The bill calculated
 to raise limpets, oysters, and other shells from the
 rocks.

Haematopus of *Linnaeus*, *Ostralega* and *L'Huitrier* of
Briffon V. 38. Only one species.

BILL, slender, sharp pointed; thickest towards the
 end; the base carunculated.

LXX.
JACANA.

NOSTRILS, short, sub-ovated, placed in the middle of
 the bill.

TONGUE.

WINGS, armed on the front joint with a sharp, short
 spur.

TOES, four on each foot, armed with very long and
 strait sharp pointed claws.

Spur-

Ex. Spur-winged water Hen. EDW. CCCLVII.

Parra of *Linnaeus*, *Jacana* of *Briffon* V. 122. *Linnaeus* has only III. genuine species, *Briffon* V. I retain the *Brasilian* name *Jacana*; not the *Impios* *PARRAE recinentis omen* of *Horace*, which was probably some small bird. *Vide Pliny*, lib. X. c. 33.

LXXI.
PRATIN-
COLE.

BILL, short, strong, strait, hooked at the end.

NOSTRILS, near the base, linear, oblique.

TONGUE.

TOES, long, slender, base of each connected by a very small membrane.

TAIL, forked; 12 feathers.

Ex. *Pratincola*, *Kramer Austr.* 382.

Inhabits *Southern Europe*.

Pratincola, or inhabitant of meadows, a name given it by *Dr Kramer*, and adopted by me; placed by *Linnaeus* with the *Hirundo*, by *Briffon* among his *Glaucolae*.

LXXII.
RAIL.

BILL, slender, a little compressed, and slightly incurvated.

NOSTRILS, small.

TONGUE, rough at the end.

BODY, much compressed.

TAIL, very short.

Water-

Water-Rail, *Br. Zool. IV. tab. LXXIV.*

Ex.

Inhabits *Europe, Asia, and America.*

Rallus of *Linnaeus*, who places it among others very different, such as the Land-Rail, &c. *Briffon* calls the genus *Rallus*, but mixes with it others of the next genus.

BILL, thick at the base, flopping to the point; the upper mandible reaching far up the forehead, and not corneous.

LXXIII.
GALLINULE

BODY, compressed. WINGS, short and concave.

TOES, long, divided to their origin.

TAIL, short.

Water-Hen, *Br. Zool. fol. tab. L. I. Br. Zool. IV. tab. LXXVI.* Ex.

Inhabits *Europe, Asia, and America.*

Fulica of *Linnaeus*, *Gallinula* VI. and *Porphyrio* V. 522. of *Briffon*, who has III species of the first, and X of the last. In Bill and Legs, the *Land-Rail* agrees with this genus; but, with us, differs in its manners, by residing in dry places. But, as it migrates at approach of winter, it may, in warmer climates during that season, inhabit fenny tracts, to which the form of its legs are adapted.

G

ORDER

O R D E R V I I I .

With P I N N A T E D F E E T .

LXXIV.
PHALA-
ROPE.

BILL, strait, slender,

NOSTRILS, minute.

TONGUE.

BODY and LEGS, in every respect formed like the
Sand-piper.

TOES, furnished with scalloped membranes.

Ex. Scallop-toe'd Sand-piper, *Br. Zool. fol. tab. E. Br.*
Zool. IV. tab. LXXV.

Its manners, &c. unknown.

Linnaeus places it among the *Tringae*; *Brissou* very judiciously forms a new genus under the name of *Phalaropus*, from the scallops on the toes like the *φαλαγίς*, or Coot.

LXXV. COOT. BILL, short, strong, thick at the base, sloping to the end; the base of the upper mandible rising far up the forehead; both mandibles of equal length.

Nos.

NOSTRILS, incline to oval, narrow, short.

TONGUE.

BODY, compressed. WINGS, short.

TOES, long, furnished with broad scalloped membranes.

TAIL, short.

Coot, *Br. Zool. fol. tab. F. Br. Zool. IV. tab. LXXVI. Ex.*

Inhabits *Europe, Asia, and Africa.*

Continues much on the water, makes a large nest of water-plants, lays six or seven eggs. In winter, oft-times are seen in great flocks on arms of the sea.

Fulica of *Linnaeus*, and *Briffon* VI. 23. *Linnaeus* has only II species, for he mixes other birds with them. *Briffon* has II.

BILL, strong, slender, sharp pointed.

NOSTRILS, linear.

TONGUE, slightly cloven at the end.

BODY, depressed, feathers thick-set, compact, and very smooth and glossy.

TAIL, none. WINGS, short.

LEGS, placed very far behind, very thin, or much compressed; doubly ferrated behind.

TOES, furnished on each side with a broad, plain membrane.

LXXVI.
GREBE.

GREBE,

Ex. GREBE, *Br. Zool. fol. tab. K. Br. Zool. IV. tab. XVII.*

Congenerous birds found in most countries. *Linnaeus* mixes his birds of this genus with web-footed birds, such as *Divers* and *Guillemots*, by the general name of *Colymbi*. *Briffon* VI. 33. very judiciously separates them, and has under the same name XI species.

ORDER

O R D E R IX.

W E B - F O O T E D.



With long LEGs,

BILL, long, slender, very thin, and bending considerably upwards.

LXXVII.
AVOSET.

NOSTRILS, narrow and pervious.

TONGUE, short.

FEET, palmated; the webs deeply semilunated between each toe; back toe very small.

Avosetta, *Br. Zool. fol. tab. 9. Br. Zool. IV. tab. 11.*
LXXVIII.

Inhabits *Europe*.

Recurvirostra of Linnaeus, *Avosetta* of Brisson VI.
537. Only one species.

BILL, short, strait.

NOSTRILS.

TONGUE.

LEGS, long. THIGHS, short. FEET, palmated; has a back toe.

LXXVIII.
COURIER.

Tro-

Ex. *Trochilus, vulgo Corriira Aldr. av. III. 288. Wil. orn. tab. LX.*

Inhabits *Italy*.

Corriira of *Briffon VI. 542.* Only one species, and that probably never observed since the days of *Aldrovandus*, who is the only writer who seems to have seen it.

LXXIX.
FLAM-
MANT.

BILL, thick, large, bending in the middle, forming a sharp angle, the higher part of the upper mandible carinated; the lower, ^{conv}depressed. The edges of the upper mandible sharply denticulated; of the lower, transversely fulcated.

NOSTRILS, covered above with a thin plate, pervious, linearly longitudinal.

TONGUE, cartilaginous, and pointed at the end; the middle muscular, base glandular, on the upper part aculeated.

NECK, very long.

LEGS and Thighs, of a great length.

FEET, webbed; the webs extend as far as the claws, but are deeply semilunated.

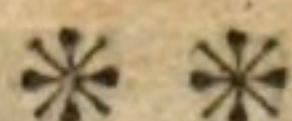
BACK TOE, very small.

Ex. *Flamingo, Catesby Carol. I. LXXIII.*

Inhabits *S. America, Africa*, and rarely the *S. of Europe*.

Phoenicopterus of *Linnaeus*. Only one species.

With



With short LEGS.

BILL, strong, bending in the middle, and hooked at the end of the upper mandible. That of the lower mandible abrupt, and the lower part inclining downwards.

LXXX.
ALBATROSS.

NOSTRILS, opening forward, and covered with a large convex guard.

TONGUE.

TOES, no back toe.

Albatross, EDW. LXXXVIII.

Ex.

Inhabits within the Tropics.

Diomedea exulans of Linnaeus, *Albatross* of Brisson VI.

127.

BILL, strong, thick, convex, compressed.

LXXXI. AUK.

NOSTRILS, linear, placed near the edge of the mandible.

TONGUE, almost as long as the bill.

TOES, no back toe.

Puffin, *Br. Zool. fol. tab. H.*

Ex.

Auk, *Br. Zool. IV. tab. XIX.*

Inhabits the northern parts of *Europe*, *Asia*, and *America*; gregarious in general; lays only one egg; these, the *Grebe*, *Divers*, and *Penguins*, while on land, seldom move much.

Alca

Alca of Linnaeus, *Fratercula* and *Alca* of Brisson VI. 81. 85. Linnaeus has V. species, Brisson IV. viz. I of the *Fr.* or *Puffin*, III of the *Alca*, or *Auk*.

LXXXII.
GUILLE-
MOTE.

BILL, slender, strong, pointed, the upper mandible slightly bending towards the end; base covered with short soft feathers.

NOSTRILS, lodged in a hollow near the base.

TONGUE, slender, almost the length of the bill.

TOES, no back toe.

Ex. Guillemot, *Br. Zool. fol. tab. H. 3.*

Lesser Guillemot, *Br. Zool. IV. tab. XX.*

Inhabits the same places with the former, and lays only one egg.

Linnaeus classes this genus with the *Colymbi*. The *Uria* of Brisson VI. 70, who has IV species.

LXXXIII.
DIVER.

BILL, strong, strait, pointed, upper mandible the longest; edges of each bending inwards.

NOSTRILS, linear; the upper part divided by a small cutaneous appendage.

TONGUE, long and pointed, ferrated at each side near the base.

LEGS, very thin and flat.

TOES, the exterior the longest; the back toe small, joined to the interior by a small membrane.

TAIL, short; consists of twenty feathers.

Great

Great Northern Diver, *Br. Zool. fol. tab. K. 2.*

Ex.

Lumme, *Br. Zool. vol. IV. tab. XXI.*

Inhabits the north of *Europe, Asia, and America.*

Colymbus of *Linnaeus*, and *Mergus* of *Briffon* VI. 104:

The last has VI species. *Linnaeus* mixes with this genus *Grebes* and *Guillemots*.

BILL, greatly compressed; lower mandible much longer than the upper.

LXXXIV.
SKIMMER.

NOSTRILS, linear and pervious,

TONGUE.

TOES, a small back toe.

TAIL, a little forked.

Cutwater, *Catesby Carol. I. tab. XC.*

Ex.

Inhabits *India* and *America.*

Rynchops of *Linnaeus*. *Rygchopsalia* of *Briffon* VI. 223.

I species.

Rynchops, from *ῥυγχος*, a bill, and *κοπτεν* to cut; the upper mandible being as if cut. I call it *Skimmer*, from the manner of its collecting its food with the lower mandible as it flies along the surface of the water.

H

BILL,

LXXXV.
TERN.

BILL, strait, slender, pointed.

NOSTRILS, linear.

TONGUE, slender and sharp.

WINGS, very long.

TOES, a small back toe.

TAIL, forked.

Ex. Great Tern, *Br. Zool. fol. tab. L **.Little Tern, *Br. Zool. IV. tab. LXXXI.*

Clamorous, much on the wing, gregarious, lays four
eggs on the ground.

Inhabits *Europe* and *America*.

Sterna of *Linnaeus*, and *Briffon* VI. 202. *Linnaeus* has
VII species, *Briffon* the same.

LXXXVI.
GULL.

BILL, strong, strait, but bending down at the point ;
on the under part of the lower mandible an angular
prominency.

NOSTRILS, oblong and narrow, placed in the middle
of the bill.

TONGUE, a little cloven.

BODY, light ; WINGS, long.

LEGS, small and naked above the knees ; back toe
small.

Great Black and White Gull, *Br. Zool. fol. tab. L.*

Ex.

Winter Mew, *Br. Zool. IV. tab. LXXX.*

An universal genus; much on the wing, clamorous, hungry, piscivorous, carnivorous, gregarious; lays four or five eggs, generally on high cliffs.

Larus of *Linnaeus*, and *Larus* and *Stercoraria* of *Briss-son* VI. 153. The first has XI species, the last XVIII.

BILL, strait; but hooked at the end.

LXXXVII
PETREL.

NOSTRILS, cylindric, tubular.

TONGUE.

LEGS, naked above the knees.

BACK TOE, none; instead, a sharp spur pointing downwards.

Fulmar, *Br. Zool. fol. tab. M 2.*

Ex.

Little Petrel, *Br. Zool. IV. tab. LXXXII.*

Inhabits all parts of the ocean; but the species most numerous in the high southern latitudes, as the Auks are in the northern. Many have the faculty of spurt-
ing an oily liquid out of their stomachs.

Procellaria of *Linnaeus*, *Procellaria* and *Puffinus* of *Briss-son*. *Linnaeus* has VI species, *Briss-son* VII.

BILL

LXXXVIII.
MERGANSER.

BILL, slender, a little depressed, furnished at the end with a crooked nail. Edges of each mandible very sharply serrated.

NOSTRILS, near the middle of the mandible, small and sub-ovated.

TONGUE, slender.

FEET, the exterior toe longer than the middle.

Ex. Goosander, *Br. Zool. fol. tab N **.

Red-breasted Goosander, *Br. Zool. IV. LXXXIII.*

Great divers, feed on fish.

Mergus of *Linnaeus*, and *Merganser* of *Briffon*, VI. 230. *Linnaeus* has VI species, *Briffon* VII. The name, *Merganser*, or *Diving Goose*.

LXXXIX.
DUCK.

BILL, strong, broad, flat, or depressed ; and commonly furnished at the end with a nail. Edges marked with sharp *Lamellae*.

NOSTRILS, small, oval.

TONGUE, broad, edges near the base fringed.

FEET, middle toe the longest.

Ex. *Br. Zool. IV. tab. XXIV.*

Found in all climates.

Anas of *Linnaeus*, who has XLV species. *Briffon* divides this genus into *Anser* and *Anas*; has XVI of the first, and XLII of the second.

BILL,

BILL, strong, strait, bending a little towards the point. XC. PINGVIN
~~Philos. Trans. Vol. 58~~
~~XXIV~~

NOSTRILS.

TONGUE.

WINGS, very small, pendulous, useless for flight; covered with mere flat shafts.

BODY, covered with thick short feathers, with broad shafts, placed as compactly as scales.

LEGS, short and thick, placed quite behind.

TOES, four standing forward; the interior loose, the rest webbed.

TAIL, very stiff, consisting only of broad shafts.

Patagonian Pinguin. Ph. Tr. vol. LVIII. 91. tab. V. Ex.

Inhabits the Southern parts of *S. America* and an isle near the *Cape of Good Hope*. Lives much at sea.

The wings act as fins. On land, burrows. Are analogous to Seals.

Diomedea demersa and *Phaethon demersus* of *Linnaeus*.

Spheniscus and *Cataractis* of *Briffon* VI. 96. and 102.

I call it Pinguin, the name first given it by the Dutch voyagers, à *Pinguedine*.

BILL, long and strait; the end either hooked or flogging. XCI. PELECAN.

NOSTRILS, either totally wanting, or small, and placed in a furrow, that runs along the sides of the bill.

FACE,

FACE, naked.

GULLET, naked, and capable of great distension.

TOES, all four webbed.

Ex. Pelican EDW. XCII.

Corvorant, *Br. Zool. fol. tab. 7. 1.*

Congenerous birds ; inhabit all parts of the globe.

Pelecanus of *Linnaeus*, who has VIII species. *Briffon* divides this genus into *Sula*, *Phalacrocorax*, and *Onocrotalus*, and forms out of them XII species, VI. 494. 511. and 519. All feed on fish. The *Corvorants* sit, and often breed in trees.

XCII.
PIC.

TRO- BILL, compressed, slightly sloping down. Point sharp.

Under mandible angular.

NOSTRILS, pervious.

TONGUE.

TOES, all four webbed.

TAIL, cuneiform : Two middle feathers extending for a vast length beyond the others.

Ex. Tropic bird, EDW. CXLIX.

Inhabits within the *Tropics*. Flies very high.

Phaethon

Phaethon of *Linnaeus*, from the great height it aspires to. *Lepturus* of *Brissou*, from the slenderness of its tail, VI. 479.

BILL, long, strait, sharp pointed.

NOSTRILS.

TONGUE.

NECK, of a great length.

FACE and gullet covered with feathers.

TOES, all four webbed.

XCIII. DARTER.

Black-bellied *Anhinga*, *Ind. Zool. tab. XII.*

Ex.

Inhabits *Guinea*, *Ceylon*, and *S. America*. Darts out its head either at its food, or at passengers that go by; whence the name.

Plotus of *Linnaeus*, *Anhinga* of *Brissou*, VI. 476.

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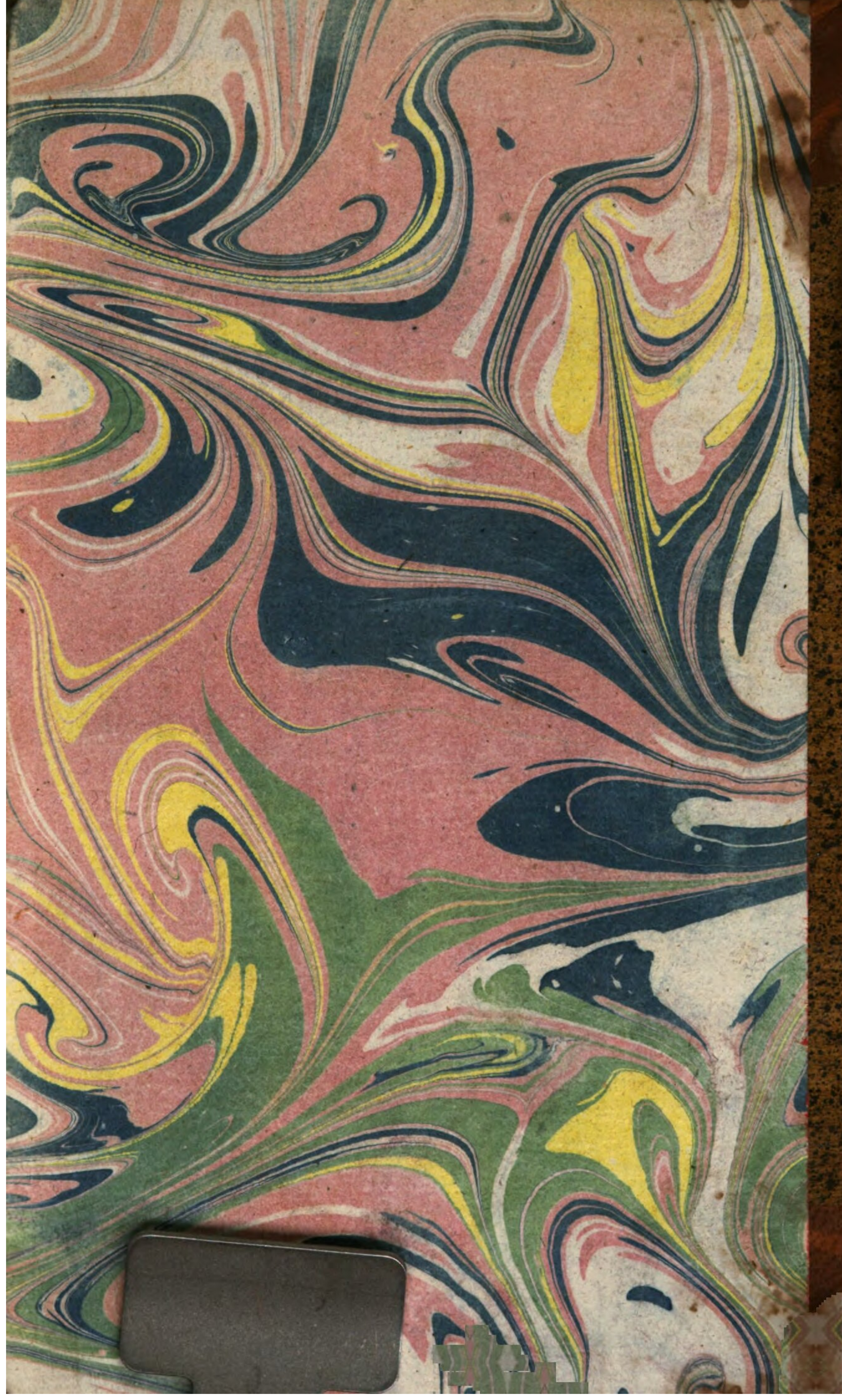
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Pennant, Thomas,

Genera of birds

Edinburgh 1773

Zool. 189

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